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THE

Gentleman's Magazine:

AND

Hiſtorical Chronicle.

For the YEAR MDCCCV.

VOLUME LXXV.

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE ET DELECTARE. E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, *Gent.*

LONDON, Printed by and for J. NICHOLS and SON,
at *Cicero's Head, Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-Street*;
where LETTERS are particularly requeſted to be ſent, POST PAID.
And ſold by J. HARRIS (Succeſſor to Mrs. NEWBERY),
the Corner of *St. Paul's Church Yard, Ludgate-Street*. 1805.

TO CAPTAIN SYLVANUS URBAN,

ON BRINGING

THE GOOD SHIP GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE SAFE INTO PORT, DECEMBER 31, 1805.

I.

A Nation's plaudit, juſtly due
To URBAN and his loyal crew,
The Muſe would fain invoke:
Their gallant bark, as we diſcern,
Is, every plank from ſtem to ſtern,
Sound Britiſh heart of oak.

II.

URBAN, a ſtormy year has paſt!
Borne down the gulph of time, at laſt,
Full many a conſort's gone;
Though, ſafe amidſt the torrent's roar,
Our barks ſtill float along the ſhore,—
How Life and Fate roll on!

III.

Wondrous viciſſitudes, I ween,
Of good and evil have we ſeen,
Before, behind, around;
Nay, often, when the track ſhone clear,
Have found it trend o'er breakers drear,
And very treacherous ground.

IV.

To Honour as the Needle true,
Her glorious beacon kept in view,
Thou ſtemm'ſt the billows' force;
Steady thy helm, well-trimm'd thy ſail,
Though rough the tide and bleak the gale,
Right onward ſpeeds thy courſe.

V.

May Heaven direct and guard thy way;
While gentler currents round thee play,
And winds propitious court:
May thy freight thrive from year to year;
And never may one cloud appear
To block thy ſight of port!

WEEDEN BUTLER, JUN.

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

PREFACE TO VOLUME LXXV.

THE emotions with which we addreſs our Readers on the preſent occaſion are of a very mixed kind indeed. When we contemplate the height of Glory to which this Nation has arrived by a ſeries of Naval Victories to which the Hiſtory of the World affords no parallel; when we conſider the extent of our Commerce, the wonderful increaſe of our National Wealth; when we examine the progreſſive improvement of Learning and the Arts among us; we feel the value and importance of the Engliſh Character; our hearts expand with confidence and hope, and we glance forward to ſucceeding years of proſperity and happineſs. But, looking far beyond ourſelves to the Nations around us, the ſcene is very different, the aſpect of the heavens gloomy and lowering. We are compelled to ſee antient and hereditary Kingdoms tottering to their fall, Sovereigns degraded, the Nobles of the Earth ſcattered before the deſolation of War. We behold principles of the moſt pernicious tendency and operation daily increaſing in force and ſtrength, and as it were a new Epoch commencing in the Hiſtory of Mankind. From this repreſentation, and theſe appearances, what is the inference that every Briton ſhould draw as a rule of conduct for himſelf and his Countrymen? The dying words of the departed and immortal NELSON here preſs upon our recollection; and we record them as an indelible maxim, which, to ourſelves at leaſt, ſhall be a path from which no chance or changes

changes of the world ſhall make us deviate—"LET EVERY ENGLISHMAN DO HIS DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY." With this determination, under the bleſſing of Providence, we may laugh to ſcorn the malice of our Enemies, we may proſecute our Commerce, enlarge the ſources of our Wealth, cultivate Learning and the Arts, and ſtill farther promote and extend the Glory of our Country.

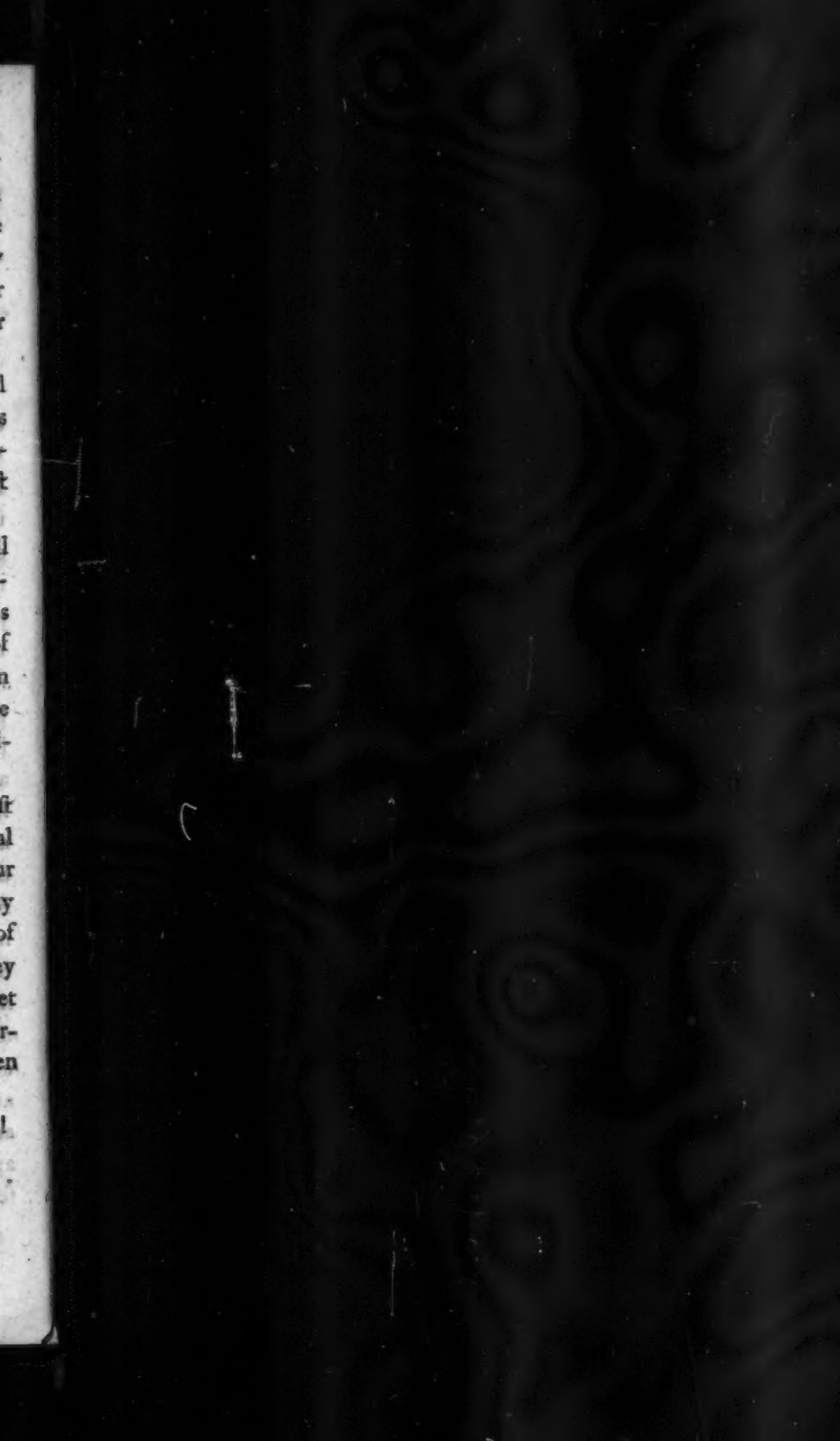
The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE poſſeſſes this proud diſtinction. It has been reſpected uniformly for its EQUANIMITY, neither too much elated by temporary ſucceſſes, and never depreſſed to deſpondency by the ſevereſt reverſes of our National hopes.

In this we ſhall firmly and ſteadily perſevere. We ſhall eagerly look for brighter ſuns and fairer ſkies to thoſe Powers of Europe who have moſt ſuffered from the viſitations of Providence, and the calamities of War, in defence of their Liberties and Laws. We ſhall vindicate our own independence, and attach ourſelves ſtill more cloſely to the venerable fabrick of our Conſtitution. We would willingly live and die, with and for it.

Profeſſions of our zeal in the cauſe of Literature muſt needs be ſuperfluous; we can make an honourable appeal to a long ſeries of Volumes, which are eſteemed by our Countrymen, as containing ſome of the earlieſt, and many of the beſt productions of Genius in every branch of Learning. Whilſt life and health ſtill remain to us, they will continue to do ſo; and, in the hope that we may yet be acceſſary to much that is uſeful, inſtructive, and ornamental, we bid our Readers and our Countrymen heartily

FAREWELL!

Dec. 31, 1805.



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Lond. Gazette
General Even.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Brit. Preſs—Globe
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London Chron.
London Evening.
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London Packet
Engliſh Chron.
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Morning Chron.
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Ledger—M. Poſt
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By *SYLVANUS URBAN*, Gent.

Printed by NICHOLS and SON, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, Poſt-paid. 1805.

Meteorological Table for January, 1805. By W. Cary, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1805.
Dec.	°	°	°		
27	34	35	34	29,59	cloudy
28	34	33	30	,72	cloudy
29	30	32	25	,92	cloudy
30	24	31	33	30,12	fair
31	31	32	30	29,94	fair
Jan.	30	32	35	,78	cloudy
2	36	39	36	,88	rain
3	36	38	38	30,00	cloudy
4	37	42	36	29,98	fair
5	39	44	40	,85	cloudy
6	41	45	42	,98	small rain
7	44	47	40	,78	rain
8	32	41	31	30,38	fair
9	34	33	27	,30	foggy
10	25	29	28	,05	foggy
11	32	32	28	29,66	cloudy

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Jan. 1805.
Jan.	°	°	°		
12	25	29	37	29,40	cloudy
13	36	43	42	28,98	fair withwind
14	38	44	35	29,16	fair
15	33	42	36	,30	fair
16	34	45	34	,65	cloudy
17	35	46	36	,50	fair
18	34	40	34	,72	fair
19	32	40	37	,20	fair
20	41	45	38	28,96	rain [at night
21	32	37	32	29,18	cloudy ,[snow
22	33	36	32	,09	cloudy, ditto
23	33	33	33	,28	snow
24	30	32	31	,61	cloudy
25	30	33	32	,68	cloudy
26	29	29	28	,75	cloudy

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending Jan. 19, 1805.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlsf.	95	6	57	7	45	5	33	1	50	11
Surrey	102	4	50	0	46	0	32	4	49	6
Hertford	85	8	40	6	49	6	28	8	35	3
Bedford	85	11	66	4	42	1	29	3	41	5
Hunting.	86	1	00	0	33	4	23	10	39	7
Northam.	80	2	56	0	43	2	25	4	44	0
Rutland	89	0	00	0	43	6	22	0	47	0
Leicester	80	8	00	0	43	5	25	5	44	3
Notting.	92	2	51	0	45	3	20	5	45	1
Derby	85	0	00	0	47	0	29	6	49	6
Stafford	85	9	00	0	47	11	30	4	53	1
Salop	80	5	57	2	47	4	26	10	00	0
Hereford	77	4	48	0	47	1	26	5	48	2
Worcest.	81	10	46	0	46	7	30	9	51	2
Warwick	86	5	00	0	48	6	27	7	52	1
Wilts	89	4	00	0	47	8	28	10	58	4
Berks	93	2	00	0	47	1	27	7	50	5
Oxford	85	1	00	0	44	11	26	6	45	10
Bucks	88	1	00	0	45	0	28	8	44	5
Brecon	81	7	48	0	44	0	26	8	00	0
Montgo.	78	1	00	0	41	7	22	8	00	0
Radnor	79	2	00	0	45	5	25	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

86	7	53	0	44	2	26	10	48	0

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

73	2	36	2	36	3	22	9	35	11

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Essex	95	4	53	6	47	0	30	8	47	9
Kent	101	0	00	0	46	2	34	4	51	10
Sussex	99	3	00	0	44	10	35	10	50	0
Suffolk	95	2	48	11	44	1	27	0	43	5
Cambrid.	82	11	00	0	39	11	21	11	40	11
Norfolk	94	10	00	0	41	2	25	0	41	3
Lincoln	79	1	54	4	41	5	23	10	40	7
York	76	4	57	9	39	1	20	0	45	11
Durham	80	10	00	0	39	2	24	11	00	0
Northum.	79	6	58	0	41	9	26	0	00	0
Cumberl.	78	6	43	11	34	4	26	4	00	0
Westmo.	84	0	53	4	36	0	26	2	00	0
Lancast.	80	10	00	0	46	5	30	8	47	0
Chester	81	10	00	0	50	11	34	8	54	4
Flint	91	7	00	0	41	4	24	11	00	0
Denbigh	93	4	00	0	44	9	24	10	57	8
Anglesea	00	0	00	0	49	0	20	0	00	0
Carnarv.	77	4	00	0	38	8	21	0	00	0
Merioneth	96	0	64	0	43	4	24	8	00	0
Cardigan	76	3	00	0	36	8	20	0	00	0
Pembroke	69	2	00	0	41	10	20	1	00	0
Carmart.	88	0	00	0	46	5	20	4	00	0
Glamorg.	91	4	00	0	33	4	25	0	00	0
Gloucest.	83	2	00	0	46	2	26	3	53	0
Somerset	84	11	00	0	49	10	26	1	56	0
Monm.	91	4	00	0	49	6	27	10	00	0
Devon	96	6	00	0	42	8	28	4	02	0
Cornwall	84	0	00	0	41	1	24	6	00	0
Dorset	95	8	00	0	49	4	32	6	58	0
Hants	98	5	00	0	47	11	32	3	35	3

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	95	4	58	0	49	6	31	4	49	0
2	92	3	48	11	45	0	25	9	42	9
3	94	10	53	0	42	0	25	4	42	3
4	77	4	54	4	39	4	24	7	40	7
5	80	2	58	0	41	2	25	5	48	0
6	80	4	47	0	35	0	26	3	48	0
7	81	2	53	0	47	0	32	4	48	6
8	89	5	64	9	41	8	23	2	57	8

Districts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
9	79	8	53	0	43	6	26	10	48	0
10	85	8	53	0	48	6	26	6	53	9
11	91	2	53	6	41	8	25	11	48	0
12	97	4	53	6	48	6	32	4	52	7
13	78	8	40	1	36	7	23	3	34	9
14	69	6	36	1	38	11	21	5	48	0
15	77	8	36	1	43	2	24	7	09	1
16	63	8	34	2	32	4	18	3	33	10

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JANUARY, 1805.

LETTER XIV. ON PRISONS.

Mr. URBAN, *Sambrook Court, Dec.* 28.

THAT idleneſs is the parent of vice is not leſs certain than that induſtry begets morality; and, conſequently, that one of the moſt powerful means of preventing the former is by promoting the latter; and it is more particularly requiſite, where vicious habits have been long contracted, to exerciſe conſtant energy, in order to ſubſtitute induſtry for idleneſs, and to turn the vicious to the practice of virtue. But the management of the Priſons and Bridewells, as deſcribed in the ſubſequent letter, appears to be diametrically oppoſite to true policy and eſtabliſhed experience. The puniſhment of confinement ſeems to be inflicted for the ſake of confinement, and not of reformation. Can any incarcerated being emerge from chambers too dark to admit of ſeeing how to work, were even the inducements to labour promoted, and re-enter the world with the leaſt propenſity to induſtry? Independently of the danger of ſuffocation from the ſtench condenſed in a moiſt room of a few yards in dimenſion, with air-holes as big as piſtol-balls, the light requiſite for the purpoſes of labour is excluded. But if they are contracted where they ſhould be enlarged, they are ample enough where they ſhould be cloſed to admit the priſoner's head through, and ſuch quantities of intoxicating liquors, as to endanger the ſafety of the gaoler from their inebriating effects on the uninformed priſoner.

To complete the triumph of immorality, we read, "no religious attention; no chaplain (except in Peterborough gaol); no employment, and the rooms too dark to admit of any; the act for the preſervation of health, and the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors (Spalding bridewell excepted), not hung up!"

Theſe painful repetitions may fatigue and diſguſt; but the diſguſt that ought to be excited, in the breaſt of every man who enjoys the comforts of life, ſhould be againſt the infliction of uſeleſs confinement, and the neglect of moral inſtruction. Can any Chriſtian, can any man, view the degraded ſtate of a fellow-creature, as faithfully recorded in theſe pages, without a thrill of commiſeration bordering on remorſe, when he reflects that theſe facts are eſtabliſhed, and he has not exerted a finger to remove them? Is apathy to human woe no degradation of his own character? What preſent means of relief are afforded for the conſolation of the impriſoned object, or future proſpects of reward for the promotion of moral and religious reformation are ever preſented?

"He looks around
For ſome to ſuccour, to ſupport, ſome friend
Whoſe ſympathizing eye might beam upon him,
And with a moment's glance of pity cheer
His deſolated ſpirit. All around
Is vacant horror, ſolitary, dark.

CUMBERLAND's Calvary, b. IV. l. 58.

True religion owns an active principle; and the exertion which miſery claims for its removal is an individual duty, not to be transferred in order to inſure our own eaſe, and beget oblivion to another's woe, after the manner of the temporizing Felix to Paul when his priſoner: "Go thy way for this time; when I have

I have a *convenient ſeaſon* I will call for thee."

Should the calm and perſuaſive expoſtulations of that patriot and friend of the friendleſs, who ſo inceſſantly endangers his own life to alleviate that of the priſoner, rouſe attention, and excite energy in the Magiſtrates and others not to protract *the convenient ſeaſon*, the time employed in theſe letters will not be regretted by

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

To Dr. LETTSOM.

Lincoln, Aug. 12, 1802.

My dear Friend,

YOU have ſo ſtrongly impreſſed my mind, that pure air is one of the greateſt ſources of health, and, in an impure ſtate, the moſt pernicious to every human being, that it has become the firſt object of my attention. It is much to be regretted (as will appear by the ſubſequent account) that, where circumſtances have prevented many old gaols from being re-built, no regard has been paid to improve their ventilation; nay, that priſoners are ſuffered to ſtop with rags or ſtraw the very ſcanty admiſſion of air which the old ſyſtem of impriſonment allowed. Hence it is that their cells are more offenſive in winter than in ſummer; and that, on opening the doors of their different wards, the putrid ſteam is almoſt ſufficient to ſtrike a perſon down.

PETERBOROUGH *Gaol*, for the liberty called the *Soke*, which contains 32 towns, is the property of Lord *Exeter*. It is now alſo the priſon of the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral-church of the borough of St. Peter, otherwiſe Peterborough.

The gaoler, William Millwood, is a ſheriff's officer; his ſalary, 30l.; fees, 6s. 8d.; the table neither ſigned nor dated. A ſmall court, 21 yards by 7, with a pump and a neceſſary in it. Three dungeons, about four yards ſquare each; two of them are four ſteps below the ground; and the third two ſteps, with ſtone floors and no fire-places, built under the arches of the old Minſter. One of theſe dungeons is called the *gaol*-room, and the window being ſtopped up, there is only an iron-grated aperture in the door, 13 inches by 7, for the admiſſion of light and air. The other two dungeons have each an iron-grating over the door. The boards on which priſoners ſleep are raiſed two feet above the floor, which would otherwiſe be very damp, there being no fire-place. The *Soke* allows ſtraw, two blankets, and a rug, to each priſoner. As there is only one court, the two priſoners (a man and a woman) were together in it when I was there. Allowance to felons, 6d. a day. Surgeon, Mr. Beetham; makes a bill. Chaplain*, the Rev. John Weddred (as vicar of St. John the Baptiſt), to thoſe under ſentence of death, the court having the power of life and death. Debtors have a ſpacious good room up-ſtairs, and, if the keeper furniſhes a bed, pay 2s. 4d. *per* week each. They have no allowance. No employment provided for any. The gaol very clean. Number of priſoners, Aug. 9, 1802, two, *viz.* one man and one woman. My remarks on this gaol, as well as the wretched bridewell I am about to deſcribe, I ſent to the Noble Marquis whoſe property it is; and to this I was encouraged by the philanthropic character he bears.

PETERBOROUGH *Bridewell*, for the *Soke*, as above, has on the ground-floor a room about 7 yards long and 7 feet wide, formerly a work-ſhop, which opens into a narrow ſlip, or court (9 feet 4 inches wide), not ſecure, and the priſoners (always locked up) have not the uſe of it. No neceſſary. No water acceſſible to the priſoners. Neither the act for the preſervation of health, nor the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. The two ſleeping-rooms, 9 feet by 6, cloſe and ill ventilated. The *Soke* allows ſtraw on plank bedſteads, two blankets, and a rug, to each priſoner. No employment, the gaol being too dark to admit of any. When a perſon is committed to hard labour, he beats hemp in a dirty room which leads to the priſon. No religious attention. If a ſurgeon is wanted, Mr. Beetham attends. The keeper, John White (a penſioner); ſalary, 8l. and commitment fee, 3s. 6d. Allowance, 6d. a day. The whole priſon muſt be more unhealthy, and is not much cleaner, than a pig-ſty; it did not appear

* Peterborough gaol has no regular chaplain, nor religious attentions; but, when a priſoner is under ſentence of death, the vicar of St. John the Baptiſt (whoever he may be) is required to attend them.

to

to have been whitewashed for many years. Prisoners, Aug. 9, 1802. three.

STAMFORD *Town Gaol.* Charles Rogers, keeper; salary, 21l. (of which 24l. is paid by a rate, and 7l. by the Corporation treasurer) for gaol and bridewell. This prison, built at the town-hall, has one good room for debtors in the keeper's house. I was glad to be informed none had been committed here for ten years. A small court-yard for all description of prisoners, the use of which is *now* permitted, the walls being raised of sufficient height to be secure. Water is laid on by a pipe, for which the gaoler pays 10s. a year. For criminals there are two offensive unhealthy cells, 10 feet by 8, and 7½ high; the only light or air which is admitted is through a niche in the wall, 2 feet in length and 5 inches in width, and an aperture in each door about 8 inches square. The bridewell-room is 16 feet by 8, and has only one small window, 2 feet by 1 foot 8 inches; a perforated door, and in each room a necessary. Allowance to debtors, none; to felons, 8d. a day. No chaplain. If a surgeon is wanted, one is sent by the Mayor. No employment, and the Bridewell-room too dark to admit of any. The act for the preservation of health, and the clauses against spirituous liquors, not hung up. There is a table of fees, settled Aug. 28, 1729, hung up, and which I transcribed for their singularity. They are not signed; and, having been long in disuse, would exceed the limits of my paper, and the perusal your patience. Gaoler pays *window* and all other taxes. Prisoner, Aug. 10, 1802, One.

FOLKINGHAM *House of Correction.* John Speight, keeper; salary, 50l. No fees. Surgeon, Mr. Headley; makes a bill. No chaplain or religious attention. Allowance, 10lbs. of bread *per* week, and 2s. *per* week for oatmeal and salt, each prisoner. The oatmeal is boiled with crumbs of bread into porridge, and given to them twice a day in tin pans which hold one quart each. No employ. Men and women have each a separate court-yard, but can see and converse with each other through an aperture in the door a foot square. This prison is under the keeper's house, and consists of four sleeping-cells, about 10 feet square and 6 feet high, which open into a day-room with a fire-place, 19 feet by 9, and 6 feet high. Three of the cells have iron gratings in each door, about a foot square, for light and ventilation; the fourth, called the *dungeon*, is totally dark, having no light nor air but what is admitted by means of four small holes perforated through the door about the size of a pistol-ball. The day-room has three iron-grated and glazed windows; the floors are boarded, and not damp *now*. The county finds straw on the floor with a rug to each, and firing to the day-rooms. The women have two rooms, about 8 feet square and 6 feet high; the front-room has a fire-place and a glazed window. Prisoners, Aug. 10, 1802, two men, three women, one of them with a child at her breast.

SPALDING *Bridewell.* Thomas Ives, keeper; salary, 43l. 8s., fees, as *per* table, which being signed, I copied, *viz.*

	s.	d.
" For every commitment -	3	0
" ——— discharge - -	1	0
" Turnkey, 6d. in and 6d. out	1	0
" Bed *per* night -	0	4
	5	4

" Samuel Abbot, Clerk of the Peace." And for every vagrant half the sum, 2s. 8d. paid by the chief constable.

Allowance, 6d. a day. When the prisoners work they have three-fourths of the profit, the turnkey the remainder. The county allows straw on boarded floors, two blankets, and a rug, to each prisoner. If the keeper furnishes a bed, he receives 4d. a night from each, if one, or if two sleep together. Surgeon, Mr. Vyse; salary, 12l. No chaplain. Clauses against spirituous liquors conspicuously hung up, as is also the act for preserving the health of prisoners, neatly painted on a small board. The ascent to this prison is by 12 steps, and the doors open into a boarded lobby. The eight upper rooms (the work-room being divided into two) are 13 feet by 10: chimneys in two of them; airy, and well ventilated. The eight under rooms are vaulted, 12½ feet by 9½, and 7 feet high. The entrance to four is by a trap-door from the upper rooms. The doors of the other four open into the court, in which there is a pump, but not being secure, the prisoners have no access to it. The Court of Requests for the hundred of Elloe send their prisoners here; and the costs of execution, together with 6d. a mile for conveying the defendant to prison, sometimes exceeds the original debt.

This

This priſon was very clean, and excellent rules for its government painted and fixed up. Priſoners, Auguſt 11, 1802, four. Amongſt them was Mary Allam (a lunatick), who had been confined there 24 years.

BOSTON *Town Gaol.* This is alſo the *Bridewell.* William Vaux, keeper; ſalary, 81*l.* for gaol and bridewell; fees on diſcharge, 2*s.* 6*d.* No chaplain, or any religious attentions. Surgeon, when wanted, is ordered by the Mayor.

This wretched gaol ſeems to have been made under the arches of an old monaſtery, on the ground-floor of which are two damp offenſive rooms, 14 feet ſquare, with a privy. The iron-grated window is wide enough to admit the priſoners' heads through; and, when I was there, they were converſing with people in the ſtreet. The keeper told me they had liquor brought to them at all hours of the night, ſo that his life was in danger from their frequent intoxication. Over the felons' rooms are two for women (one the bed-room, 9 feet 8 inches by 6 feet 4 inches,) quite cloſe, the aperture in the door being ſtopped up. Allowance, 4*d.* a day; ſtraw on plank bedſteads, two blankets, and a rug. Adjoining are two rooms for debtors who are ſent hither from the Court of Requeſts. No thorough air. The debtor who was confined here complained of exceſſive heat; he appeared to be in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption; and, being a medical man, ſaid it was owing to want of air. *Debt, one guinea!* Commitment, 40 days, which were nearly expired when I was there. No water; the keeper fetches what he wants for his own uſe from the adjoining ſtreet. No allowance to debtors. No court-yard. Neither the act for preſervation of health, nor the clauſes againſt ſpirituous liquors, hung up. It did not appear ever to have been whitewaſhed; and its filthy ſtate did not ſurprize me when I conſidered the communication with the ſtreet, and the unruly behaviour of the priſoners. Auguſt 11, 1802, debtor, 1; criminals, &c. 8 men, 1 woman, who, being young and dreſſy, was nodding and converſing with her admirers in the ſtreet.

I have juſt been viſiting the *Caſtle* and *Stone Bow-gate* priſons, which will afford as ſtriking a contraſt, when compared together, as the bridewells above deſcribed, and which will be the ſubject of the next letter from, dear Sir, your moſt obliged and faithful humble ſervant, JAMES NEILD.

*** The letter by the reſpectable Dr. Booker, vol. LXXIV. p. 1003, as well as the communications by the Rev. James Round and P. R. Newell, ſhall be noticed in ſome future Eſſay.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

HAVING juſt read ſome anecdotes of the late Edward Wortley Montagu in your very uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany (vol. LXXIV. p. 1090), I take the liberty to add a few particulars, equally authentic, of that moſt eccentric character. Being at Venice in the Autumn of 1775, in attendance upon a certain royal perſonage, I became acquainted with Mr. Montagu, by the circumſtance of his paying his duty to H. R. H. along with other diſtinguiſhed Engliſh Travellers. In his appearance and manners he ſeemed a complete Turk. He wore the yellow turban as a Prince of the Turkiſh empire, and ſhewed me his diploma of dignity, ſigned by the Grand Signior, with the imperial ſeal affixed by a ribbon. On viſiting him, I always found him ſitting upon a carpet in the manner of the Turks, generally with a long pipe in one hand, and with the other ſtroking down his long beard, which reached to his girdle. There was a certain brilliancy in his eyes, for which he was partly indebted to the Eaſtern cuſtom of tinging the edges of the eye-lids with black, by drawing between them a ſmall bit of thin deal dipped in the powder, a little box of which he always carried about with him, and had frequent recourſe to. In perſon he was rather low, thin, and ſwarthy, but had the mein of a man of faſhion. A mute conſtantly attended him, ſtanding in a corner of the room with his hands acroſs his breaſt. At times he would take up ſome looſe manuſcript ſheets, a parcel of which was always lying by him, and write in

my

my preſence, reſting the papers on his left-hand in the Eaſtern manner, telling me he had long been in the habit of committing to paper the various incidents of his life, as they happened to occur to his memory, and ſhould one day give his Memoirs to the world. I cannot help obſerving, there was a certain air of romance in his converſation, which precluded implicit belief. Though of a lively imagination, he was far from being a man of ſound judgment; and, while I acknowledge his not being deficient in claſſical learning, I can by no means allow that he could be the author of a very ingenious work he was ſo kind to preſent me, as purporting to be written by him, intituled, "Reflections on the Riſe and Fall of antient Republicks." It ſeemed above his capacity, and is indeed generally much admired. I alſo ſhrewdly ſuſpect he was aſſiſted by ſome friends in the account he gives of the "Written Mountains," and ſome other papers, publiſhed in the Tranſactions of the Royal Society—perhaps by none more than that *one* ſo often conſulted by ſome of our florid writers of travels, ycleped *Fancy*.

Mr. Montagu ſeemed to have great delight in relating circumſtances of his life during the laſt twenty years, which he had chiefly paſſed at Conſtantinople and different parts of Egypt. He had a very comfortable reſidence at Roſetta, to which he propoſed returning; and aſſured me of a welcome in the true ſtyle of Eaſtern hoſpitality, ſhould I ever happen to viſit that charming country. I frequently found with him a very handſome Negro youth, about 16 years of age, dreſſed very elegantly as a Turk. He ſaid he was his ſon, and he intended making him his heir. When I remarked his *complexion*, he added, "he is my ſon by *adoption*, and I ſhall ſpare no pains and expence in his education." How far this was fulfilled, I cannot take upon me to ſay; but, after the death of Mr. Montagu, he was ſent to England by our reſident at Venice, the late Mr. Strange, conſigned to the care of the two executors, the late Earl of Sandwich and Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Montagu always evaded any diſcriminations relative to the various modes of worſhip adpted by mankind. He ſaid he was an *univerſal believer*; but had a great partiality to the principles and morality of the Turks, who, he ſincerely believed, were the beſt people upon earth. He added, "I have long reſided among them, and had every opportunity of ſtudying their manners."

The great Perſonage before alluded to having expreſſed a wiſh to ſee a Turkiſh entertainment, Mr. Montagu very politely invited H. R. H. to dinner. No tables or chairs were ſeen; an incredible number of diſhes were placed in the middle of the room on a rich carpet, filled with a variety of articles dreſſed in the Eaſtern faſhion, fruits, ices, ſherbet, &c. but no wine. After he had a little enjoyed our embarraſſment, by a ſignal two folding-doors flew open, and a ſplendid table was diſcovered, exhibiting every delicacy of the ſeaſon in the true Engliſh ſtyle, where roaſt-beef and plum-pudding were not forgotten, with an excellent aſſortment of the beſt wines—and London porter.

In the Spring of the following year, 1776, while at Rome, Mr. Strange, our reſident at Venice, wrote me an account of Mr. Montagu's death at Padua, on the eve of his ſetting out for England. It was occaſioned by the bone of the wing of a becca-fica, or ortolan, ſticking acroſs his throat, which no art could remove; an abſceſs was accordingly formed, and his death quickly followed. He was buried in the principal church in Padua, and a handſome table-monument erected over his grave.

Yours, &c. J. C. PLEYDELL.

P. 16, l. 1 *for* Bealbe r. Bealau.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 16.

I AM afrdid your correſpondent Mr. J. H. (vol. LXXIV. pp. 1098, 9) will, in the eſtimation of all liberal minds, loſe more than he will gain by his late anecdotes of the Hollis family. Where the intereſt of the writer is ſo cloſely concerned, and his paſſions ſo warmly engaged, an indifferent reader may not, perhaps, impeach the general veracity of the narrative; but he will certainly ſuſpect the colouring, and will be ſlow to admit the inferences of the narrator. And when a gentleman comes forward to denounce one of his collateral anceſtors, of whom the publick was content to know little, as "having diſſipated his fortune by extravagance," and to charge another, of whom the publick knew nothing but what was generous and noble, with "imperious" behaviour to his brother, and "unmerited" partiality to his *(unprovided)* nephew; when that gentleman condemns the late Thomas Hollis (whoſe "memory he yet very ſincerely honours") for not leaving his property to a ſecond couſin, the late Timothy Hollis (who had acquired and enjoyed an ample fortune of his own; when that gentleman, to faſten on "the good Mr. Hollis" the imputation of conduct "altogether unjuſtifiable," goes back to their grandfathers for a charge of "*alienated property*;" when that gentleman deals out inveƈtive and inſinuation againſt the character of the lately-deceaſed Brand Hollis, whom, as his "dear friend and fellow-traveller," Mr. Thomas Hollis had appointed his executor and heir, and whom Mr. Timothy Hollis, from "kindneſs for his old acquaintance," ſo handſomely afterwards complimented in his will; and, finally, when that gentleman criminates Mr. Brand Hollis for not reſtoring to him the "*alienated property*," which yet, by his own confeſſion, he "never expected he would reſtore;" when one ſees all this, with the intereſted principle which creeps at the bottom, or more truly floats at the top, of the whole that he has written; one cannot but lament that a worthy and reſpectable man, like Mr. J. H. of High Wycombe, ſhould betray the weakneſs of his feelings in ſo ſtrange and unguarded a way, and, in the pique of diſappointment, *diſcredit* both his family and himſelf, without any proſpect of benefit to the living, or of public inſtruƈtion to be derived from the dead.

It will hardly be diſputed, I think, that, where relationſhip becomes ſo remote as that of ſecond couſins, except indeed the looſe cord is drawn tight again by habits of perſonal benevolence and intimacy, and by the frequent exchange of mutual good offices, the mere conſideration of deſcent from a common great grandfather may well give way to the ſtronger motives of general utility or private endearment; and eſpecially when diſtant relatives are ſeparately poſſeſſed of comfort and competence. If the laws of their country leave the property at their free diſpoſal; neither will the rules of "equity" interfere with the partialities of friendſhip, but reciprocal attachment will then take the place of kindred betwixt ſtrangers in blood; eſteem and affeƈtion may naturally give riſe to more than fraternal tenderneſs; and expectations knowingly excited on the one hand, and habitually felt on the other, often create an obligation more ſacred than all the entails in the Peerage.

Yours, &c. ÆACUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 18.

I SHALL be much obliged to any correſpondent, who will give information reſpecting the arms and deſcent of the family of *Wynell*, formerly of Arſcot Wells, in Dorſetſhire, whoſe name is now merged in *Mayow* of Baſay, co. Cornwall. I underſtand there was an account of the firſt-mentioned family in the Gentleman's Magazine about 20 or 30 years ago. J. M.

J. Basire Sc.

Ancient Portrait from the Collection of

Charles B. Robinson Esq.ʳ of Hill Ridware.

Mr. URBAN, *Lichfield, Jan.* 1.

THE incloſed drawing *(Plate I.)* is faithfully copied from an antient Portrait in the collection of C. B. Robinſon, eſq. of Hill Ridware, near this city; and, if entruſted to the burin of Mr. Baſire, may, perhaps, receive ſome elucidation from your learned correſpondents. H. W.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

THROUGH the kindneſs of a friend, I am in poſſeſſion of a packet of letters left by a near relative long ſince deceaſed. Amongſt them are ſeveral from the late Lord Chatham (then Mr. Pitt), Gray, Maſon, and Count Algarotti. Thoſe from Gray were evidently communicated to Maſon, as moſt of them appear, with ſome trifling variations, in his edition of Gray's Works, printed in 1775. There is the copy (taken by himſelf) of one to Count Algarotti, dated Sept. 9, 1763, and part of another to William Taylor How, eſq. dated Nov. 1763, which I am not aware were ever before the publick. The former of theſe two is accompanied, upon the ſame paper, by one from Maſon to the ſame perſon, copied in the hand-writing of Gray, which I alſo think was never publiſhed.

Thoſe from Lord Chatham (or rather Mr. Pitt), with the exception of one to Thomas Hollis, eſq. are all addreſſed to Mr. How. They are ſhort, and chiefly upon the ſubject of a legacy left by Count Algarotti to Mr. Pitt. This ſubject of itſelf will excite very little intereſt; but the moſt unpremeditated trifles of ſo vigorous and elegant a mind deſerve, and will always inſure, attention. The letters of this great character, recently publiſhed, afford a proof that, even in this ſpecies of writing, an Engliſhman may with propriety diſpute the ſuperiority ſo generally aſſumed by foreigners, and ſo tamely conceded by ourſelves.

I am allowed by my friend to lay them before your readers. Algarotti's are all in Italian, and therefore not proper for your Miſcellany. J. O.

I. SIR, *Cambridge, Sept.* 9, 1763.

I received ſome time ſince the unexpected honour of a letter from you, and the promiſe of a pleaſure which till of late I had not the opportunity of enjoying. Forgive me if I make my acknowledgments in my native tongue, as I ſee it is perfectly familiar to you; and I (though not unacquainted with the writings of Italy) ſhould from diſuſe ſpeak its language with an ill grace, and with ſtill more conſtraint to one who poſſeſſes it in all its ſtrength and purity.

I ſee with great ſatisfaction your efforts to reunite the congenial arts of Poetry, Muſick, and the Dance, which, with the aſſiſtance of Painting and Architecture, regulated by taſte, and ſupported by magnificence and power, might form the nobleſt ſcene, and beſtow the ſublimeſt pleaſure, that the imagination can conceive. But who ſhall realize theſe delightful viſions? There is, I own, one Prince in Europe that wants neither the will, the ſpirit, nor the ability: but can he call up Milton from his grave? Can he re-animate Marcello, or bid the Barberina or the Sallé move again? Can he (as much a King as he is) govern an Italian *Virtuoſa*, deſtroy her caprice and impertinence without hurting her talents, or command thoſe graces and tricks of voice to be ſilent that have gained her the adoration of her own country?

One cauſe that ſo long has hindered, and, I fear, will hinder that happy union which you propoſe, ſeems to me to be this, that Poetry (which, as you allow, muſt lead the way, and direct the operations of the ſubordinate arts,) implies at leaſt a liberal education, a degree of literature, and various knowledge; whereas the others (with a few exceptions) are in the hands of ſlaves and mercenaries, I mean of people without education, who, though neither deſtitute of genius nor inſenſible to fame, muſt yet make gain the principal end, and ſubject themſelves to the prevailing taſte of thoſe whoſe fortune only diſtinguiſhes them from the multitude.

I cannot help telling you that, eight or ten years ago, I was a witneſs of the power of your comic muſick. There was a little troop of Buffi that exhibited a burletta in London, not in the Opera-houſe, where the audience is chiefly of the better ſort, but on one of the common theatres, full of all kinds of people, and, I believe, the fuller from that natural averſion we have to foreigners. Their looks and their noiſe made it evident they did not come thither to hear; and on ſimilar occaſions I have known candles lighted, broken

broken bottles and pen-knives flung on the ſtage, the benches torn up, the ſcenes hurried into the ſtreet, and ſet on fire. The curtain drew up; the muſic was of Coccini, with a few airs of Pergoleſi interſperſed. The ſingers were (as uſual) deplorable, but there was one girl (ſhe called herſelf the Nicrolina), with little voice, and leſs beauty; but with the utmoſt juſtneſs of ear, the ſtrongeſt expreſſion of countenance, the moſt ſpeaking eyes, the greateſt vivacity and variety of geſture. Her firſt appearance inſtantly fixed their attention; the tumult ſunk at once; or, if any murmur roſe, it was ſoon huſhed by a general cry for ſilence. Her firſt air raviſhed every body; they forgot their prejudice; they forgot that they did not underſtand a word of the language; they entered into all the humour of the part, made her repeat all her ſongs, and continued their tranſports, their laughter, and applauſe, to the end of the piece.

Within theſe three laſt years, the Paganina and Amici have met with almoſt the ſame applauſe, once a week, from a polite audience, on the Opera ſtage. The truth is, the Opera itſelf, though ſupported here, at a great expenſe, for ſo many years, has rather maintained itſelf by the admiration beſtowed on a few particular voices, or the borrowed taſte of a few men of condition, that have learned in Italy how to admire, than by any genuine love we bear to the beſt Italian muſic. Nor have we yet got any ſtyle of our own; and this I attribute, in great meaſure, to the language, which, in ſpite of its energy, plenty, and the crowd of excellent writers this nation has produced, does yet (I am ſorry to ſay it) retain too much of its barbarous original, to adapt itſelf to muſical compoſition. I by no means wiſh to have been born any thing but an Engliſhman; yet I ſhould rejoice to exchange tongues with Italy.

Why this Nation has made no advance, hitherto, in Painting and Sculpture, is hard to ſay. The fact is undeniable; and we have the vanity to apologize for ourſelves, as Virgil did for the Romans, *excudent alii*, &c. It is ſure, that Architecture had introduced itſelf in the reign of the unfortunate Charles the Firſt; and Inigo Jones has left us ſome few monuments of ſkill, that ſhew him capable of greater things. Charles had not only a love for the beautiful arts, but ſome taſte in them. The confuſion that ſoon followed ſwept away his magnificent collection; the artiſts were diſperſed or ruined, and the arts diſregarded till very lately. The young Monarch now on the throne is ſaid to eſteem and underſtand them. I wiſh he may have the leiſure to cultivate, and the ſkill to encourage them, with due regard to merit; otherwiſe, it is better to neglect them.

You, Sir, have pointed out the true ſources and the beſt examples to your countrymen. They have nothing to do, but to be what they once were; and yet, perhaps, it is more difficult to reſtore good taſte to a nation that has degenerated, than to introduce it in one, where, as yet, it has never flouriſhed. You are generous enough to wiſh, and ſanguine enough to foreſee, that it ſhall one day flouriſh in England. I, too, muſt wiſh, but can hardly extend my hopes ſo far. It is well for us, that you do not ſee our public exhibitions: but our artiſts are yet in their infancy, and therefore I will not abſolutely deſpair.

I owe to Mr. How the honour I have of converſing with Count Algarotti; and it ſeems, as if I meant to indulge myſelf in the opportunity: but I have done, Sir: I will only add, that I am proud of your approbation, having no reliſh for any other fame than what is conferred by the few real judges, that are ſo thinly ſcattered over the face of the earth. I am, Sir, with great reſpect, your much obliged humble ſervant,

T. Gray.

A Monſieur Monſieur Le Comte Algarotti, Chambellan de S. M. Le Roi de Pruſſe, à Bologne, en Italie.

2. Sir, *York, Sept.* 20, 1763.

I think myſelf more honoured than I can expreſs, both by your moſt obliging letter to myſelf, and the very flattering account you have condeſcended to give of my dramatic poems in the Venetian Journal. The ſuffrage of a name, ſo well known and greatly reſpected in the literary world, as that of Count Algarotti, makes me much more than ſufficient amends for all the abuſe, which the nameleſs Critics here have choſen to throw out againſt my writings.

Pleaſe, Sir, to be aſſured, that I ſhould much ſooner have paid you this

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tribute of my gratitude for the great honour you have done me, had I not waited (though alas! in vain) for the pleasure of returning you, at the same time, my thanks for the very valuable present * which you intended me. This alone made me defer writing; and it is now, with extreme concern, that I can only add I never received it. My friend Mr. Gray, I find, has the same loss. As I live at a distance from the metropolis, it is by his means that I endeavour to transmit this to you.

I hope in a few months to compleat a collection of my Poems, which I have already revised with some care; and particularly Elfrida, which I have pruned of many luxuriant puerilities. These I shall have the honour of sending you by the assistance of Lord Holdernesse, who is now at Paris, and intends to winter there. If Mr. How is still at Pisa, I beg you to make my best compliments acceptable to him, and that you will believe me to be with the most sincere and profound respect, Sir, your most obliged and most obedient servant, W. Mason.

Count Algarotti.

3. Sir, *London, Nov.* 1763.

I am ashamed of my own indolence in not answering your former letter; a second, which I have since received, adds to my shame, and quickens my motions. I can see no manner of objection to your design of publishing C. A.'s works compleat in your own country †. It will be an evidence of your regard for him that cannot but be very acceptable to him. The Glasgow press, or that of Baskerville, have given specimens of their art equal at least in beauty to any thing that Europe can produce. The expence you will not much regard on such an occasion; and, if you suffer them to be sold, that would be greatly diminished, and most probably reimbursed. As to the notes (and I think some will be necessary), I easily believe you will not overload the text with them; and, beside, every thing of that kind will be concerted between you. If you propose any vignettes, or other matters of ornament, it would be well they were designed in Italy, and the gravings executed either there or in France; for in this country they are woeful, and beyond measure dear. The revising of the press must be your own labour, as tedious as it is inglorious: but to this you must submit. As we improve in our types, &c. we grow daily more negligent in point of correctness, and this even in our own tongue. What will it be in the Italian?

I did not mean you should have told Count Algarotti my objection ‡, at least not as from me, who have no pretence to take such a liberty with him; but I am glad he has altered the passage. He cannot wonder if I wished to save to our own Nation the only honour it has in matters of taste; and no small one, since neither Italy nor France have ever had the least notion of it, nor yet do at all comprehend it when they see it.

Mr. Mason has received the books in question from an unknown hand, which I take to be Mr. Hollis, from whom I too have received a beautiful set of engravings as a present; I know not why unless as a friend of yours.

[I saw and read the beginning of this year the "Congresso di Citéra §," and was excessively pleased in spite of prejudice; for I am naturally no friend to allegory, nor to poetical prose. *Entre nous*, what gives me the least pleasure of any of his writings that I have seen, is the Newtonianism. It is so direct an imitation of Fontenelle, a writer not easy to imitate, and least of all in the Italian tongue, where character and graces are of a higher style, and never adapt themselves easily to the elegant

* Three small Treatises, on Painting, the Opera, and the French Academy for Painters in Italy. See Mason's edition of Gray's Works, p. 386.

† Mr. How (in a letter from Spa, dated Sept. 24, 1763) had asked Gray's opinion, whether an edition of all Count Algarotti's Works, supposing it practicable in England, would be acceptable to the lovers of Italian literature, and to the sensible few.

‡ Algarotti, in one of his treatises, had observed, that the English method of gardening, or rather laying out grounds, was borrowed from the Chinese. This opinion is controverted by Gray in a letter to Mr. How (inserted in Mason's edition of Gray's Works, p. 386). Mr. How had informed Gray, nearly in the words used by Mason in p. 318, of the Count's politeness in altering the passage in question.

§ That he had read the "Congresso," and with great attention, is manifested from his Italian notes upon the whole of it, which I have now before me, under the title of "Annotazioni sopra il Congresso di Citéra."

badinage

badinage and *legereté* of converſation that ſits ſo well on the French*.] But this is a ſecret between us.

I am glad to hear he thinks of reviſiting England; though I am a little aſhamed of my Country at this preſent. Our late acquired glory does not ſit becomingly upon us; and even the author of it, that *Reſtitutor d'Inghilterra*†, is doing God knows what! If he ſhould deign to follow the track of vulgar miniſters, and regain his power by ways injurious to his fame, whom can we truſt hereafter? M. de Nivernois, on his return to France, ſays (I hear) of England, *Quel Roy, quel peuple, quelle ſociété!* and ſo ſay I.

Adieu, Sir, I am your moſt humble ſervant, T. GRAY.

A Monſ. Monſ. Taylor How, *Gentilhomme Anglois, à Bruxelles.*

Mr. URBAN, *Yarmouth, Nov.* 29.

HAVING in my poſſeſſion a very curious antient ſhrine of blue enamel, around the ſides of which are depicted the twelve apoſtles, curiouſly gilt, with the Crucifixion, and the following inſcription on the lid:

VINEA MEA ELECTA QUO MODO CONVERSA IN AMARITVDINEM MI CRVCIFICIS;

I ſhall feel myſelf obliged to any of your correſpondents to favour me with a tranſlation, WM. BARTH.

*** The ſhrine in queſtion may be paralleled with that belonging to Mr. Aſile, engraved in the Vetuſta Monumenta, vol. II. pl. LI. LII. The inſcription is to be tranſlated, "How is my choſen vine turned into bitterneſs? Thou crucifieſt me." The firſt ſentence alludes to the text in Jerem. ii. 21, in the Vulgate tranſlation: "Ego plantavi te *vineam electam*; quomodo ergo converſa es mihi in pravam, vinea aliena." Or, as the LXX. ἐμπελος Καρποφορος ἀληθινη σραφης με· ΠΙΚΡΙΑΝ, ἀμπελος η ἀλλοτρια: "How then art thou turned into the degenerate plant of ſtrange vine unto me." D. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

DR. JOHNSON'S character of Mr. Pope is that of a man who would fain be a *miſanthrope*, and could not. "He very frequently profeſſes contempt of the world, and repreſents himſelf as looking on mankind ſometimes with gay indifference, as on emmets on a hillock, and ſometimes with gloomy indignation, as on monſters more worthy of hatred than of pity. Theſe were diſpoſitions apparently counterfeited. How could he deſpiſe thoſe whom he lived by pleaſing, and on whoſe approbation his eſteem of himſelf was ſuperſtructed? Why ſhould he hate thoſe to whoſe favour he owed his honour and his eaſe? Of things that terminate in human life the world is the moſt proper judge: to deſpiſe its ſentence, if it were poſſible, is not juſt, and, if it were juſt, is not poſſible. Pope was far enough from this unreaſonable temper; he was ſufficiently a *fool to fame*, and yet he pretended to neglect it. His levity and his ſullenneſs were only in his letters; he paſſed through common life, ſometimes vexed and ſometimes pleaſed, with the natural emotions of common men. His ſcorn of the Great is repeated too often to be real; no man thinks much of that which he deſpiſes; and, as falſhood is always in danger of inconſiſtency, he makes it his boaſt at another time that he lives among them." (Vol. IV. p. 154, 155.)—Is not this another ſpecimen of the *hypocriſy* deſcribed by your correſpondent B. vol. LXXIV. p. 911? and was not the Poet the happier man than the Philanthropiſt whom he deſcribes—by all the difference of real and affected contempt? the one expreſſing itſelf in the mind and behaviour, the other in the converſation and writings. A lamentable paradox this—that the *philanthrope* ſhould be the *miſanthrope*.

The avarice which your correſpondent C. p. 1028, makes a national characteriſtick, was noted in the laſt century by Lord Cheſterfield; who ſays, "all great and noble-minded ſpirit is dead in England; and that nothing now remains but *the love of the guinea*." (Wilkes's Letters, vol. I. p. 192). Others may extend this farther, and fancy that merchants and bankers are rogues and cheats; but neither you nor I ſhall follow theſe refined ſentimentaliſts. D.

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* This paſſage within brackets appears in Maſon, p. 390. The letter in Maſon, of which this paſſage makes a part, is compoſed from two, the one of them dated November, 1763, the other January, 1768.

† From ſeveral expreſſions in the letters of Mr. How and Mr. Hollis, it appears that Mr. Pitt (the late Lord Chatham) is here intended.

THE

THE PROJECTOR. N° XL.

" Pleasure's the mistress of the world below; [charms:
And well it was for man that pleasure
How would all stagnate, but for pleasure's ray! [cease!
How would the frozen stream of action
What is the pulse of this so busy world?
The love of pleasure: That, thro' ev'ry vein,
Throws motion, warmth, and shuts out death from life." YOUNG.

AT the commencement of a New Year, it is usual, with persons of a serious disposition, not only to indulge themselves in reflections on the shortness and uncertainty of time, but to divert the attention of others to topics which, if they are not often recollected and improved, will, one day, recur with such irresistible force, and with such a weight of conscious neglect, as to overwhelm them with despair. The Clergy generally lay hold of this opportunity of exhorting their flocks to a due consideration of the value of time; and some of my predecessors have not been less attentive to those considerations which are particularly useful at a season when it is almost impossible for the most insensible not to entertain some memory of the past, and some apprehension for the future.

But while we must applaud the zeal of all who labour to fix the thoughts of the giddy, and check the levity of the inconsiderate, it has often occurred to me that, in speaking of the *shortness* of time, they seem to have accommodated themselves to the feelings and sentiments of only one part of their readers. To that part, time does, indeed, appear so short, that they are afraid they must frequently miss the essentials of duty, or neglect the interests of business; that they must either become rich at the expence of happiness, or happy at the expence of riches. If this choice be perplexing, it is dangerous; and such, therefore, need frequently to be reminded, that virtue and industry cannot be interrupted with impunity, and that pleasure and idleness, long continued, will weaken the powers by which only the business of life can be carried on with advantage, and by which only the approach of death may be viewed without dismay.

But there is another class to which my readers must have often perceived I have had a respect in these lucubrations, who hold an opinion so very different from the above, that it would be perhaps an insult to address them on the *shortness* of time. So firmly are they convinced that time is intolerably *long*, that it is their whole employment to devise the means of making it shorter and more bearable: by them it seems to be considered as an immense fund, of which they can neither calculate the amount, nor see the end; a fund not like those in the Bank, of which the interest only is drawn out, but so apparently inexhaustible, that they imagine the principal can never be seriously affected by the most profuse deductions. Indeed, the language of this class so clearly marks their opinion, that I cannot and need not illustrate it more forcibly, than by appealing to their peculiar phraseology, their "spending" or "consuming" time; which, as they say, "hangs heavy on their hands, which they know not what to do with," and which in certain situations (as in the country, or at home, or in sickness, or during a rainy season) becomes intolerable, and has introduced a disease peculiar to this class, called *ennui*, a word imported from France, where, however, some travellers tell us, it does not rage with such violence as in our own country, probably owing to their using a preventive called *Vive la Bagatelle*.

But it is more usual with this class of persons to consider Time as an *enemy*, whom they are bound to kill, and kill, I am sorry to say it, in the most cruel manner imaginable; namely, by peice-meal. That Time is their enemy I am very ready to allow; every man will find an enemy in the person whom he ought to employ, and yet will not employ; but I would submit it to their consideration, both with respect to the articles of humanity and courage, whether they really think that they take the most liberal or honourable means to conquer him. To me it appears that not one of them will attack him single-handed: two or three will sometimes make an attempt, and perhaps kill an hour, but they seem to deal most in conspiracies, which are no proof of valour; and of late years it has been found to require numerous confederacies and combinations of force to effect any great purpose with their enemy; and even that great purpose, as they would fain affect to call it, is of so little consequence, that at the end of a campaign no pro-

gress

greſs whatever ſeems to be made in weakening the enemy, or providing for their own ſecurity from his future attacks; in proof of this, the moſt aged combatants in ſuch engagements have often confeſſed that it was "all vanity and vexation of ſpirit."

There are ſome circumſtances, however, which diſtinguiſh this warfare from all others, and which it may not be amiſs to point out. It may properly be ſaid to laſt the whole year, for what in other wars forms the period of winter quarters, during which there is a ceſſation of hoſtilities, is here the briſkeſt part of the campaign, when the combined powers are in greateſt force, and, in their opinion, are able to make the principal ſtand againſt the enemy; on the contrary, in the ſummer, which is the period of moſt vigorous action between other enemies, their powers are very languid, although then aſſiſted by certain operations on the coaſts of Kent and Suſſex, where the enemy is in conſiderable force; and by maſquerades, aſs races, publick breakfaſts, and other light troops, which are not known in the armies of any other potentate in Europe. The winter, in fact, whatever the ſeverity of the weather may be, is the hotteſt period of the campaign between Time and his enemies, and the period when, by the vaſt acceſſions made to their troops, they are enabled to entrench themſelves in the metropolis, and defy his attacks, or ſally forth in great numbers and diſplay their contempt of him. It is alſo peculiar to this warfare, that no man thinks himſelf accountable for what he does, and that no ambition of rank or precedency is known. Hence it is that their commanders are of a very ſingular kind, and ſuch, I am afraid, as will not rank with the Marlboroughs and Eugenes of future hiſtory. It may look a little ſingular that laſt year, about this time, they were commanded by a dog, and this year by a boy; circumſtances which will require an extraordinary portion of gravity in the hiſtorian to prevent his narrative from running into burleſque. Indeed, I remember the time when a learned pig commanded large detachments; and ſuch is their innate courage, or natural zeal for the combat, that they will exert theſe qualities without the leaſt concern for the rank, ſex, or even ſpecies of the perſonages who call them forth. A bottle conjuror, an old woman fencing, an Egyptian Bey, a mad horſe, a prattling auctioneer, or a Middleſex candidate, are equally acceptable.—Routs, ſuch as are common in the winter ſeaſon, (that is in May and June), may be reckoned pitched battles between the belligerent powers; and let it not be thought that they are altogether bloodleſs engagements; unleſs, indeed, with Shakeſpeare's clown, we reckon "breaking of limbs ſport for the ladies." But on this laſt ſubject I have expatiated ſo largely in ſome of my former lucubrations, that I hope I may be excuſed from farther notice of them. I muſt add, however, with a reference to our preſent conſiderations, that they are eſteemed the beſt military ſchools for this ſpecies of warfare; and the youth of both ſexes are accordingly recommended to take leſſons at them, and are regularly introduced by their careful parents for that wiſe purpoſe. In ſuch places, if they do not learn how to combat the enemy, they at leaſt acquire a due contempt for him, and all that hoſtility of mind which is a perpetual bar to peace.

It may be remarked, however, that although this ſpecies of warfare differs from all other, in the points I have juſt mentioned, and in more which might be mentioned, particularly the active co-operation of both ſexes in the "tented field;" yet it perfectly agrees with them in this one reſpect, that the ſeat of war is as frequently changed. It reſembles our Engliſh wars in this particularly, that the ſeat of it is ſeldom at *home*. About two years ago it was removed to France, where a conſiderable body of our beſt troops, well equipped and cloathed, went to make a diverſion in favour of thoſe they had left behind; but circumſtances, not worth detailing here, obliging them to turn their diverſion into a precipitate retreat, they have remained ſince in conſiderable diſorder, and have never been able to rally againſt the enemy in any great force. Their idea, however, of an alliance with the French was a maſter-ſtroke, and the failure of it muſt be deeply regretted by every enemy to Time, who now hangs on the rear of the troops. If he catches a few ſtragglers, he exerts all his cruelty on them, and at all times is particularly inhuman to the ſick and wounded. The latter, indeed, ſuffer ſo much in this war, that upon their

account only if were to be wiſhed terms of accommodation could be propoſed; but while they continue to ſet ſo little value on the enemy, I deſpair of ſo favourable a termination.

In this ſtate of matters, and with the proſpect of another year before us, it becomes the duty of every perſon, to whom Time is an enemy, to conſider by what means he is to be aſſailed, and what preparations may be required for the approaching ſeaſon. Of theſe I hear of very few, and I fear there is a langour and want of vigour prevailing in every department. It is no doubt my buſineſs, as a Projector, to apply my ſkill to all extraordinary emergencies; but, as I have not the honour to belong to the claſs of whom I am ſpeaking, I do not ſympathize ſo tenderly with them as to feel any remarkable ſtimulus on the occaſion: indeed, it has never been known that any Projector belonged to this claſs. Our ſtock of time is like all our other ſtocks, ſcarcely ſufficient for our neceſſities, and we muſt huſband the little we have with great care, inſtead of flattering ourſelves that we are burthened with a ſurplus; I ſhall, however, propoſe that the parties of whom I have been ſpeaking ſhould aſſemble in ſome ſpacious hall or room, and take into conſideration the wants of the approaching ſeaſon, and how they are to be provided for, what additional abſurdities may be introduced, and what farther inſults may be offered with impunity to the religion or laws of the land; and, although I ſeldom deſcend ſo low as to frame an advertiſement, yet, perhaps, the following may afford an outline, and it is very much at their ſervice.

"The CONSUMERS of TIME are deſired to meet at the Racket Tavern, on the —— day of —— to take into conſideration the preſent gloomy ſtate of their affairs, and provide for the exigencies of the ſix months following."

When I obſerved that few ſchemes have yet been announced to fill up the miſerable vacancies of time and thought for the ſeaſon, I ought to have mentioned, that, according to the information of the newſpapers, a new theatre is to be built, and ſupported by ſubſcription, on which all the performers, male and female, are to be children under a certain age. This, as far as it goes, looks well, as it has in ſo many inſtances been found, that children's play is highly attractive. It will alſo have another powerful recommendation, by affording a more eaſy, becauſe a more early way, of training up young females in the way that many of the ſubſcribers will wiſh them to go, and from which, when they are old, there is not much chance that they will depart.

But, if we except this equally rational and philanthropic plan, I am afraid that the claſs of perſons, who complain of the length of time, are entering upon another year very ſcantily provided with the means of exiſtence, or of living with any degree of comfort. Should they, therefore, decline the propoſal I have made, to aſſemble together and endeavour to do ſomething for themſelves, which, I allow, is at all times particularly difficult and irkſome, I would fain hope that ſome charitable and well-diſpoſed perſons may take their unhappy caſe into conſideration, and invent ſome means of furniſhing them with ſuch a quantity of frivolities and frolics as may make life bearable. We have an admirable ſociety for bettering the condition of the poor; but I cannot help thinking, that the condition of the rich is fully as deplorable. Difficulties, indeed, would naturally preſent themſelves in obſtruction to the wiſeſt plan humanity might propoſe; and one of the chief of theſe difficulties is, the wonderful conceit of theſe objects. This is well deſcribed in an old book, which being ſcarce among them, and the paſſage not very long, I will tranſcribe. "Thou ſayeſt, I am rich, and increaſed with goods, and have need of nothing, and knoweſt not that thou art wretched, and miſerable, and poor, and blind, and naked."—Surely, ſuch objects, wherever difficulties be in the way, deſerve the pity and active benevolence of a nation, ſo dignified by its many publick and private charitable eſtabliſhments; and I am happy to obſerve, that ſome means of relief have been very ſtrongly recommended of late years, both from the pulpit and the preſs; and I ſhall be yet more happy, if the addition of my feeble teſtimony can in any degree corroborate the fact, ſo often repeated and ſo ſeldom remembered, that a lover of amuſement is the moſt fooliſh, and an idle perſon the moſt miſerable of all human beings.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

THE late Mr. Unwin, of Stock, has been held out by ſome as methodiſtically inclined. But if it be true that he had the happy faculty of reforming the pariſh profligate to a proverb, does it not become every incumbent to enquire by what means he effected this public benefit? Your correſpondent Amicus (vol. LVII. p. 4) declares that, "among his many acquaintance of reſpectable Clergymen of the Eſtabliſhment, he never found Mr. U.'s equal both for exertion and ſucceſs. He held weekly religious meetings at his own houſe; gave fervent exhortations to poor people from the pulpit; familiar catechetical lectures to their children; affectionate viſits to their families; vigilant attention to their temporal intereſts: liberally ſupplied their wants, of which he kindly impelled the approach, or prevented the preſſure; inflexibly oppoſed the oppreſſion of the powerful, and exerted himſelf to curb the libertiniſm of the poor. The ſweetneſs of his addreſs, and, above all, the ſhining example of his life, both in the world and in his family, formed altogether ſo ſtrong an argument for virtue and religion, as only a very few of the moſt abandoned of his people could reſiſt. Accordingly, the pariſh of Stock is now an example of public decency to the neighbourhood; the congregation in few country villages are ſo numerous, and in none that I have ever heard of ſo orderly and devout. Where there is a general external reformation there muſt be ſome genuine piety."

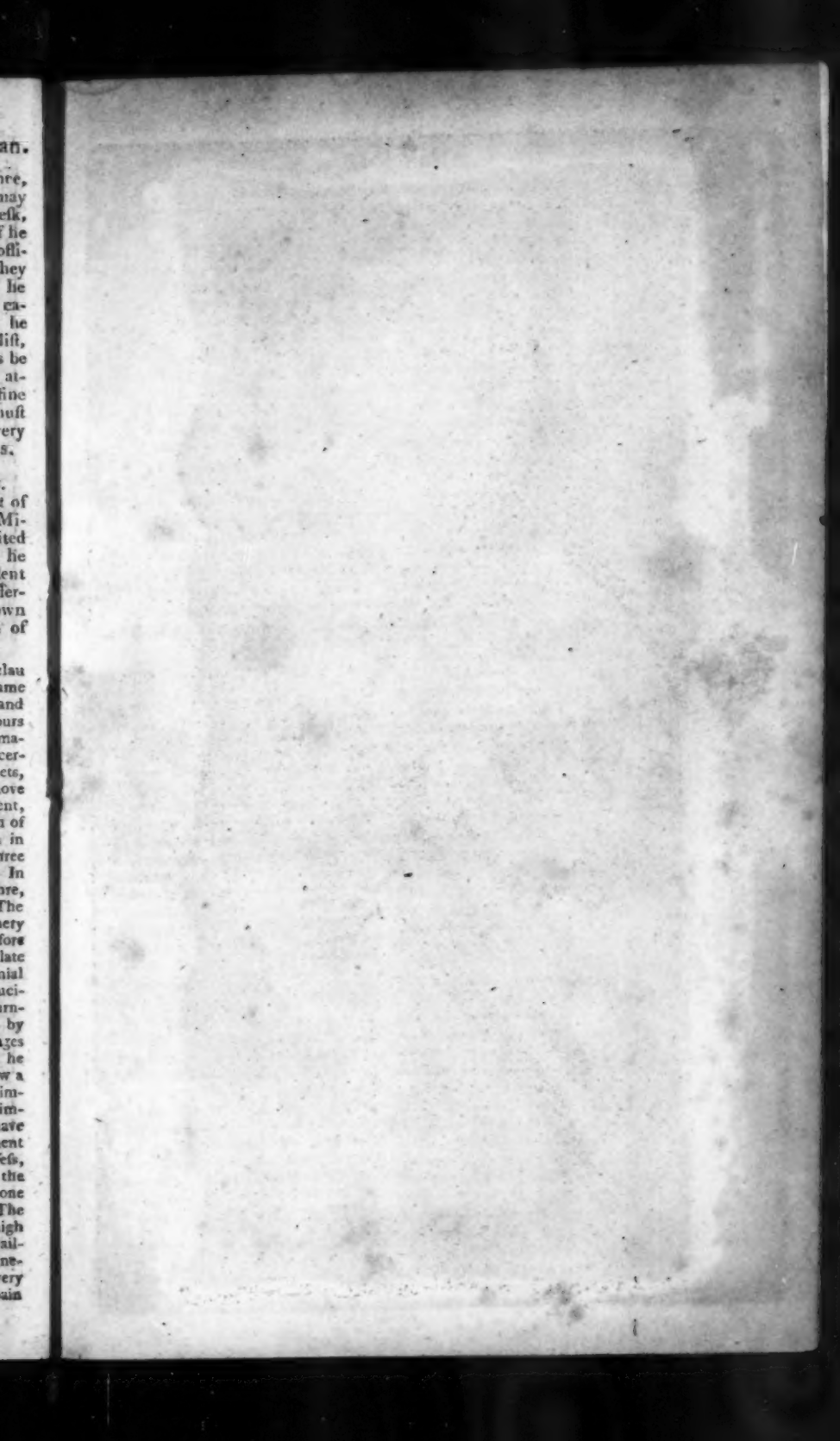
We ſee here, Mr. Urban, that the reformation of the people muſt begin with the miniſter. But are there no villages at the ſame diſtance from London, or the other great cities of the kingdom, that ſtand in need of reformation, or have received it—by the calm and gradual mode of perſeverance and aſſiduity; for nothing is to be done in a hurry, in a paſſion, or in a pet? Human reformation, like human ingenuity, is progreſſive. Teaching is not inſtantaneous, nor knowledge to be beat into the brains, or reflection into the heart. We all know that a dunce cannot be made bright by the rod, nor a bad man made a good one in an inſtant. If any pariſh prieſt expects all the charms of language or delivery to work converſion, he will find himſelf miſerably miſtaken; and if he leaves the effect of his diſcourſe to chance, without farther co-operation, he may as well leave the ſermon on the deſk, or his gown on the pulpit-door. If he upbraids the people with their profligacy, he hardens them in it, and they will never come to hear him. If he viſits them only when ſent for, or catechiſes only quarterly in public, he might paſs for the moſt formaliſt, and the hearts of his pariſhioners be alienated from him inſtead of being attached to him. But, while I define what he *ſhould* be, how much muſt every true Chriſtian lament that every miniſter *is not*. CHRISTIANUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 3.

AN American traveller over part of the Continent of Europe, as Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Berlin, and he the eldeſt ſon of the late Preſident Adams, muſt have viewed with different eyes from travellers of our own country a puppet-ſhew exhibition of the Paſſion of our Lord.

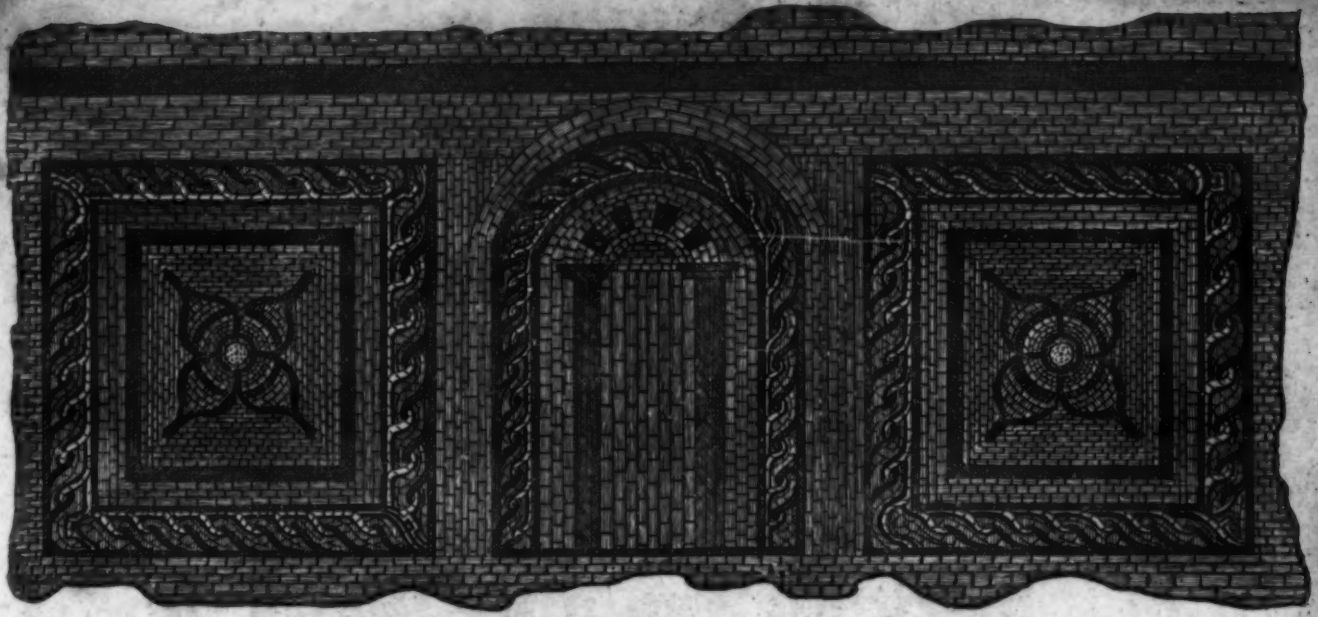
"The greateſt curioſities of Bunzlau are two mechanical geniuſes by the name of Jacob and of Hiittig, a carpenter and a weaver, who are next door neighbours to each other. The firſt has made a machine, in which, by the means of certain clock-work, a number of puppets, about ſix inches high, are made to move upon a kind of ſtage, ſo as to repreſent, in ſeveral ſucceſſive ſcenes, the paſſion of Jeſus Chriſt. The firſt exhibits him in the garden at prayer, while the three apoſtles are ſleeping at a diſtance. In the laſt he is ſhewn dead in the ſepulchre, guarded by two Roman ſoldiers. The intervening ſcenes repreſent the treachery of Judas, the examination of Jeſus before Caiaphas, the dialogue between Pilate and the Jews concerning him, the denial of Peter, the ſcourging, and the crucifixion. It is all accompanied by a mournful dirge of muſick; and the maker, by way of explanation, repeats the paſſages of Scripture which relate the events he has undertaken to ſhew. I never ſaw a ſtronger proof of the ſtrength of the impreſſion of objects, which are brought immediately home to the ſenſes. I have heard and read more than one eloquent ſermon upon the paſſion; but I confeſs, none of their moſt laboured efforts at the pathetic ever touched my heart with one half the force of this puppet-ſhow. The traitor's kiſs, the blow ſtruck by the high prieſt's ſervant, the ſcourging, the nailing to the croſs, the ſponge of vinegar, every indignity offered, and every

pain



Gent. Mag. Jan. 1805. P. II. p. 17.

TESSELATED PAVEMENT, found at CANTERBURY, 1758.



pain inflicted, occasioned a sensation, when thus made perceptible to the eye, which I had never felt at mere description."

The large library belonging to the church of St. Elizabeth at Breslau boasts many valuable MSS.; one of which is an unmutilated copy of Froissart's Chronicle, written on parchment, and beautifully illuminated. This Mr. Johnes has procured to be collated for him. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 1.

AS Roman Tessellated Pavements are become an object of general curiosity, I send you a faithful drawing (*Plate II.*) of one which was discovered, June 20, 1758, at three feet under the surface of the ground, in digging a cellar at the house next to the King's Head in the city of Canterbury. The drawing was purchased, out of the collection of the late Edward Jacob, esq. of Faversham, by

Yours, &c. S. P. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

MR. KNIGHT'S letter, p. 1095, gave me much pleasure, because I have always been of opinion, that Mr. Forsyth's discoveries owe more to bold dashing assertion than their own merit. When, upon his receiving the Parliamentary Reward, his plaster was first published, a friend of mine, a native of the Island of Jersey, told me, that a plaster, almost exactly similar, had been used in that island from time immemorial, and was always applied whenever a tree lost a large limb, either by the violence of wind, or sawed off; but no such renovating powers as Mr. Forsyth boasted were there ever ascribed to it: certainly it does require a large portion of faith to believe that an old hollow trunk or shell of a tree can by its application be filled with new wood. In regard to his treatise upon pruning and training fruit-trees, some part may be his own; I cannot, however, speak decidedly, having read it very hastily indeed: a friend accommodated me with it for a few hours. One of the plates describes a new or serpentine mode of training vines (a way, by-the-bye, that does not answer,) that is borrowed from a treatise upon fruit-trees by Hitt: a work which, to my mind, has not met with the success it merits, and is so fallen into neglect as only to be found at old bookselling shops in Holborn and Middle-row. Let any one turn to the plates in Hitt, and he will be immediately satisfied my description is correct. Hitt's work was published about 40 years ago.

Yours, &c. HAWTONIENSIS.

"There is hope of a Tree, if it be cut down, that it will sprout again, and that the tender branch thereof will not cease." Job xiv. 7.

TO T. A. KNIGHT, Esq.

THE publication of our letters in the Gentleman's Magazine did not occur to me as any breach of private correspondence, as the first letter addressed to me was previously inserted in several public papers. Had I thought that it would have appeared so, or have given the least uneasiness, I would not have suffered their admission.

The proposal made by my correspondent, of laying before the Horticultural Society (vol. LXXIV. p. 1096) some of the specimens on which the process recommended by the late William Forsyth had been tried, and on which my conviction of its utility had been in some measure founded, is liberal and candid; and as I never entertained the least hostile opposition to the opinion of others, but acted under a persuasion that, in giving the sanction of my name, I was promoting this department of science, I approve and accept the proposition of producing the subjects of experiment alluded to, and of submitting them to the examination and decision of the gentlemen who may attend the Horticultural Society; or to any other persons of information, if desired.

I shall hope for a line to be informed when T. P. Knight shall have returned to town, that due notice may be given on the occasion by

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

Sambrook Court, Jan. 16, 1809.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 5.

IF it be allowable to refer from one Monthly Miscellany to another, I would express my satisfaction that Mr. Nutt of Hackney, in the last month's Monthly Magazine, has cleared up a difficulty respecting Mr. Brand Hollis's patronage of Mr. Wakefield, which, he fears, did not extend to "pecuniary encouragement" to bring them before the

the publick. If such be the writer's meaning, Mr. R. can confidently assure him he is quite mistaken." Mr. R. goes farther, and adds, that he "apprehends that a very reasonable doubt may be entertained that the late Mr. Hollis, while he respected men of talents, possessed a mind sufficiently enlarged to estimate the importance of literary or scientific pursuits, or that liberality of disposition which prompts to generous efforts for their advancement." He adds, "the subject of the article in the Obituary appears, with the advantages of commercial habits, to have enjoyed during a long life a very ample fortune, part of which fell to him with an implied designation of it to public purposes, at least from the example of the former."

To this all who knew Mr. Brand Hollis, and did not offer incense to him as an imaginary patron of literary *virtù*, must subscribe. Q. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Wirksworth, Oct.* 24.

THE maps of the world, p. 826, are constructed by the stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian; or, in plainer words, the eye is supposed to be in the equator on the surface of the globe, and the opposite hemisphere projected on *its base*, or plane of *that meridian*, which is 90 degrees distance from the eye of the spectator.

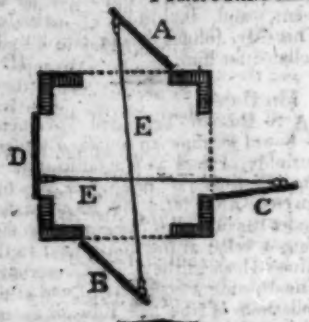
Yours, &c. W. SHERWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Dec.* 26.

MANY of your smoke-dried readers must consider themselves highly indebted to the ingenious communication of your correspondent, *Olim Fumigabundus*; for, where the evil is occasioned by eddy winds, the remedy is frequently sought for at the lower extremity, instead of the top of the chimney; but as he has not, in my humble opinion, made himself clearly understood to every class of readers—on the subject of placing the small iron rods, that are to regulate the efficacious movements of the doors; I presume that he will not be offended at my requesting you, to present to your readers the annexed drawing, explanatory (I flatter myself) of his meaning, in this interesting particular, nor at my venturing to recommend the whole apparatus to be made with plate iron, which for obvious reasons must be preferable to a wooden box: nay, I see no reason, why the doors might not, by means of slight iron frame work, be fixed to a common brick chimney.

In the sketch, two of the doors A B are represented at rest, forming an angle of 45°; the others, C D, one open and the other closed; E E the iron rods running one under the other.

FUMIFUGANDUS.



Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

HAVING before sent you extracts from Mrs. Montagu's letters (see vol. LXXIII. p. 1106, vol. LXXIV. pp. 412, 1090), I now transmit the copy of one entire, except a paragraph already printed. S. E. R.

Mrs. MONTAGU *to Mrs.* ROBINSON, *at* Rome.

Sandleford,
My dear Madam: *Oct.* 18, 1762.

I have blamed myself, that the indulgence with which you receive the letters of your friends in England has not made me venture to write to you oftener; but we, who tread the same dull track of life every day, are apt to imagine our letters must appear flat and unamusing to those engaged in seeing, as it were, a new world. Perhaps we judge wrong, and at a distance from home domestic objects become endeared: so I will not transgress in this kind, and you and my brother shall rather complain of the frequent importunity of my letters, than of hearing too seldom.

The agreeable description you give of the things you have seen abroad animates one's curiosity, and gives one a very lively desire to make the same tour; and one fancies one has nothing to send from England worthy to divert your attention from the objects that surround you.

I can

I cannot proceed any farther in my letter without assuring you that the accounts of my little nephew's health and strength give me the greatest pleasure imaginable. I long to see the little Neapolitan. I am only afraid the air of Naples and his Greek nurse may make him too cunning for us all. I cannot doubt but, having since breathed the air of the Sacred College, he will be first minister in England, and the first politician in Europe*. I almost wish he was to assist in the present negotiations on the important affair of peace.

Our last conquest of the Havannah must humble the pride of Spain. The Family Compact makes but a foolish figure *vis-à-vis* the Articles of Capitulation for Martinico and the Havannah. Ambition has received its merited chastisement; but we are not much nearer to a Peace; for, as ambition subsides or crouches in the House of Bourbon, it rises in the Court of Aldermen in London. When we shut the temple of Janus, we shut up the trash of Change-alley; and the City finds its account in a War; and they clamour against any Peace that will not give us the commerce of the whole world.

We are now under great apprehensions for our army in Portugal: 50,000 Spaniards, with 10,000 French, are advancing toward Lisbon. The Portugueze, who have no sense of honour, nor love of their country, will use neither sword nor buckler in its defence. Six thousand English are to make head against this vast army. In our attack of Valencia de Alcantara, the Portugueze rather embarrassed than assisted us. I saw a particular account of the affair; my lord Bath being then at Sandleford with us, and lord Pulteney commanded the dragoons: and though he was very modest in his account, I hear from others his lordship's behaviour was extremely gallant.

We have lately had a very fine public ceremony; the instalment of the new Knights of the Garter at Windsor. The King's assuming the throne of Sovereign of the Order gave great lustre to the *spectacle*. I should have liked to have seen so august a ceremony; and my lord Bath was so good as to ask us to go to Windsor with him, from his house near Maidenhead-bridge; but Mr. Montague not being fond of public shews, and apprehending his lordship offered to go out of complaisance, I declined it, and my lord spent those days here; so it is plain his politeness to me was his only inducement to go to the instalment. I must own, I should have taken some pleasure in being led back into former ages, and the days of our great Plantagenets. I have a reverence too for the institutions of Chivalry. The qualities of a Knight were, valour, liberality, and courtesy; and to be *sans peur*, and *sans reproche*; and though the change of government and manners makes this knightly character now appear a little extravagant, the redresser of wrongs was a respectable title before a regular police and a good system of laws secured the rights and properties of the weak.

I hear the late instalment was extremely brilliant: the helmets of the Knights were adorned with gems; military honours, indeed, did not sit proudly on their crests; but if they have the virtues suited to the times they live in, we will be contented. The Knights of Edward III. were indeed very great men; the assembly of British Worthies might have disputed personal merit with perhaps the greatest heroes of antiquity, considering them singly, and independantly; but to enjoy an extensive or a lasting fame, men's actions must be tied to great events; then they swim down Fate's innavigable tide; otherwise they soon sink into oblivion.

We are yet doubtful when to expect the blessings of Peace. The great men out of employments are upon the watch to find fault with the terms; and the delicate situation we are now in seems to require the skill of as deep a politician as Richelieu; and we have reason to doubt whether there is any one in the Cabinet Council quite equal to him.

I am sorry we have Portugal to defend. I believe too we may ransom it by the Havannah; but, I think, we cannot defend it by our arms; and, sooner or later, the weak and the cowardly must fall a prey to the stronger and more valiant. I do not remember an instance in History, of a nation which

* The child died at a year old, before his parents returned from abroad. His only brother is now rector of Burfield, near Reading.

which had loſt its own virtue, being preſerved by the virtue of an ally.

Our French Ambaſſador is a man of great talents, improved by learning and experience, and qualified to make a diſtinguiſhed figure in the Cabinet Council, or the polite circle, or the academy of *belles lettres*; he has all the ſolidity of the Engliſh character, with the *agrémens* of a French one. If the French do not ſay as much of our Ambaſſador at Paris, they muſt allow I am a candid enemy.

* * * * * * * * * * * * †

I am ſure my brother will be glad to hear that Mrs. S—, of S—, is wet-nurſe to our Prince of Wales; and is much liked by the King and Royal family; ſo that I hope ſhe will be able to make intereſt to eſtabliſh all her children. A little of the royal favour and protection will bring them forward in their profeſſions; and the girls may have little places in the houſehold; and I hope this ſcheme, which * * * * * * * will ſave an ancient and honourable family from ruin. She is vaſtly pleaſed and happy in her ſituation; and her royal nurſling is as fine and as healthy a child as can be.

I had the happineſs of my ſiſter's‡ company here about three weeks. It was a great mortification to me to part with her ſo ſoon, but Lady Bab's§ ill health made her unwilling to be abſent any long time.

I have rambled a good deal this ſummer, much to my amuſement, and the amendment of Mr. Montagu's health, who was greatly out of order in the ſpring. We went to Lord Lyttelton's in Worceſterſhire with a large party, conſiſting of my Lord Bath, Mr. and Mrs. Veſey, and Dr. Monſey. Lord Lyttelton had his daughter, his ſiſter, Mrs. Hood, and the Biſhop of Carliſle, with him; ſo we made a pretty round family. The weather was fine, and the place is delightful beyond all deſcription; and I ſhould do it wrong, if I was to attempt to deſcribe it. Its beauties I will give you ſummed up in two lines of my favourite Italian Poet:

Culte pianure, e delicati colli,
Chiare agne, ombroſe ripe, e prati molli.

Theſe lines ſeem to have been written for Hagley; but, beſide theſe ſoft beauties, it has magnificent proſpects of diſtant mountains, and hills ſhaded with wood. The houſe is magnificent and elegant. We had ſeveral agreeable entertainments of muſick in different parts of the park, and adapted to the ſcenes. In ſome places the French-horns reverberated from hill to hill; in the ſhady parts, near the caſcades, the ſoft muſick was concealed, and ſeemed to come from the unſeen Genius of the wood. We were all in great ſpirits, and enjoyed the amuſements prepared for us. Mr. Montague grew better every day by the air and exerciſe; and returned to London quite well, though he had been much pulled down by the faſhionable cold called *l'influenza*. He is now very well; but his ſtomach not good.

He carried me to ſee Oxford, which, indeed, I had been at before; but, when there are ſo many cities built for trade and commerce, it is always a pleaſure to me to ſee there are places dedicated to the improvements of the human mind, and the nobler commerce with the Muſes; and though it is eaſy to find faults in every thing, yet I think theſe places of education and ſtudy muſt have been of great ſervice in advancing the nobleſt intereſts of mankind, the improvement of knowledge, and humanizing the mind.

We went to Blenheim, which I ſaw with great pleaſure, as the monument of England's foreign glory and national gratitude. In our return to town, we ſaw Warwick caſtle, the ſeat of the great Nevile, ſurnamed the Make-king. We viſited his tomb, and the monuments of Beauchamps, Neviles, and Brookes. I walked an hour under ſome trees on a beautiful terrace, where Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sydney uſed to take their morning walk, blending, I dare ſay, as in his Arcadia, wiſdom of ſtate and ſchemes of great enterprize with rural talk.

In our next ſtage we ſaw Kenelworth caſtle, once the ſtrong place of Simon de Montfort, ſince the ſeat of the Earl of Leiceſter. He entertained Queen Elizabeth there in all the pageantry of

the

† Here follows, in the original, the account of Lady M. Wortley Montague's death, already printed in this Magazine, See vol. LXXIII. p. 1105.

‡ Mrs. Scott, wife of George-Lewis Scott, eſq. and author of Millenium-hall, &c. She died November, 1765.

§ Lady Bab Montagu, her intimate friend, ſiſter of Lord Halifax.

the old times of chivalry. From the lake a lady came, who told the queen, in rode thyme, that she had been confined there ever since the days of Merlin, but her majesty's power had set her free. The lake is now dried up; the place no longer belongs to ambition or luxury; laughing Ceres has reassumed the land; and what the proud rebel and the assuming favourite left is enjoyed by a farmer. There are great remains of this stately castle, made more venerable by the finest ivy I ever saw. I could wish this object placed rather at the edge of a bleak mountain, and that it frowned on a desart; but it unhappily overlooks a sweet pastoral scene. However, the memory of illustrious persons it has belonged to gives the mind that serious solemn disposition its situation wants. But you, who walk on classic ground, will despise my Gothic antiquities. I will own my Neviles and Montforts dare not stand equal with your Gracchi, nor my Earl of Leicester with any of the favourites of Augustus; but, perhaps, to the rough virtue and untamed valour of these potent rebels we owe part of our present liberty and happiness, and even our taste for the venerable remains of antient Rome.

I am in hopes of getting leave to go to Bath for a few days to see my sister before we go to London, which will not be till the meeting of the parliament. I hope you will soon think of revisiting old England; but I imagine that my brother and you will sometimes take a ramble in the summer season to France or Germany. The pleasures and advantages of travelling are many, and are attained with less difficulty, I believe, than people by their fire-sides imagine. Mr. Pitt's account of the accommodations and roads in Spain will hinder my ever visiting the Alhambra, though I shall have a distant respect for it. If there is any thing in which I can be useful to you here, I beg to receive your commands. I desire my most affectionate love to my brother, and to my nephew and godson my best wishes; and I desire that he will be a Roman, and not an Italian. I beg him to go back as far as before the ruin of Carthage for his morals. Mr. Montagu's best respects attend you, my brother, and Mr. Richardson, to whom I desire leave to present mine. I am, dear Madam, your most affectionate sister, E. Montagu.

TOUR TO THE NETHERLANDS, IN THE AUTUMN OF 1790.

(*Continued from vol. LXXIV. p.* 1124.)

MY last letter gave an account of my journey from Brussels to Alost, and from thence to Ghent, the capital of Flanders, which, under the sway of the Burgundian Princes, and before the dismemberment of the Netherlands, was the most fertile, populous, and rich, of all the XVII provinces. This charming country is bounded on the South by Artois and Hainaut, on the East by Hainaut and Brabant, on the North by the German Ocean and the mouth of the Scheld, which separates it from Zeland, and on the West chiefly by the sea, which divides it from England. Its greatest length is about 95 leagues from Sas de Ghent to the environs of St. Omer, and its greatest breadth about 20 leagues, from Nieuport to Alost. Flanders, for upwards of 200 years, had been under the government of military chiefs, named Foresters, who were feudatory vassals of France, till towards the end of the ninth century, when, Baldwin the Forester having married a daughter of Charles the Bald, king of France, the title of Forester was changed to that of Count. During the middle ages, the Counts of Flanders ranked very high in power and wealth among the petty sovereigns of the Low Countries, and, by the assistance of England, often proved themselves formidable neighbours to the kings of France. Towards the end of the 14th century, the House of Burgundy first gained a footing in the Netherlands, by the marriage of Philip Duke of Burgundy, fourth son of John King of France, with Margaret, heiress of Flanders; and, by a rare concurrence of fortunate circumstances, in little more than half a century the House of Burgundy acquired the sovereignty of almost all the Netherlands, which, in the end of the 15th century, was transferred to the House of Austria, by the marriage of Mary, the sole heiress of the House of Burgundy, to the Archduke Maximilian. "The rich possessions of Mary of Burgundy," says Dr. Robertson, in his History of Charles V. "had been destined for another family, she having been contracted by her father to the only son of Louis XI. of France; but that capricious monarch, indulging his hatred to her family, chose rather to strip her of part of her territory

territory by force, than to secure the whole by marriage: and by this misconduct, fatal to his posterity, he threw all the Netherlands into the hands of a rival."

Under the three first Princes of the Austrian line, Flanders and the adjacent provinces were pre-eminent in arts, commerce, and manufactures. Many beautiful arts, which had been introduced from the East by the Venetians, were carried by the Flemings during that period to great perfection. They were unrivalled in the arts of embroidery and tapestry, in the various branches of jewellery, in the fabricks of velvet, satin, and damask; and they lay claim to the invention of the manufacture of gilded or figured leather, and the art of painted glass; but the woollen trade was the grand source whence Flanders at that period derived her wealth; and, to confer honour on this lucrative branch of commerce, Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, instituted the illustrious order of *The Golden Fleece*. At the abdication of Charles V. Flanders had arrived at the pinnacle of its glory: its fertile and well-cultivated plains; its large and magnificent cities, and continued succession of towns and villages; its fine castles and stately abbeys; the industry, ingenuity, and wealth of its inhabitants, all conspired to render it, perhaps, the most delightful spot in Europe. From the accession of Philip the Second, the waters of bitterness began to flow over that devoted country. The oppressions of that unfeeling despot and merciless bigot dispersed the Flemish merchants and manufacturers, and drove vast numbers of them into England, where they enjoyed repose and comfort under the fostering care of Queen Elizabeth, and laid the foundation of our present superiority in the woollen trade, as Dyer thus sings in his beautiful poem "The Fleece:"

"Our day arose
When Alva's tyranny the weaving arts
Drove from the fertile vallies of the Scheld. [they fled
With speedy wing and scatter'd course
Like a community of bees disturb'd
By some relentless swain's rapacious hand;
While good Eliza to the fugitives
Gave gracious welcome.
Then from fair Antwerp an industrious train [seas,
Cross'd the smooth channel of our smiling
And in the vales of Camium, on the banks
Of Stour alighted, and the naval wave
Of spacious Medway; some on gentle Yare
And fertile Wavency pitch'd, and made their seats
Pleasant Norvicum and Colcestria's towers;
Some to the Darent sped their happy way.
Soon o'er the hospitable realm they spread
With cheer revived, and in Sabrina's flood
And the Silurian Tame their textures blanch'd."

After various turns of fortune, Flanders came at length to be divided between three powers, the Austrians, the French, and the Dutch: in which state it was at the time I visited the country. It is now scarcely discernible on a map of the French empire. The annexation of Belgium to France, and the subjugation of Batavia, are alarming considerations to Britain. Unless the wings of France are clipped, I fear we must not indulge the hope of permanent independence; and I am persuaded that no territorial arrangements on the Continent could be so conducive to our interests in the present conjuncture, as the re-union of the Netherlands under a separate monarchy. I touched upon this subject in a former letter (vol. LXXIV. p. 132); and it is a point of which I earnestly hope our Statesmen will never lose sight.

In my last letter I noticed the great perfection to which Agriculture has been carried in Flanders; where, I was told, the land never lay fallow, and the farms in general were of small extent. Since writing that letter, I have been induced to think that the information I had received, with respect to the occupiers of the soil, was not quite accurate, and that the Flemish peasants were more contented and happy than some parts of my letter might lead your readers to suppose. I know an English Roman-catholic gentleman who was educated in that country, and who gives a very different account of the peasantry of Flanders from what had been communicated to me; and it is but justice to the landlords and ecclesiasticks to whom I alluded, to oppose to the observations of the anonymous Tourist, quoted in my last, the following information from a book published the same year by a gentleman * who had resided long in the country: "The rural

* Sketches of the History of the Austrian Netherlands by James Shaw.

scene

scene presents here pleasing prospects on all sides, fields crowned with fruitful crops, meadows covered with numerous herds, neat and commodious farm-houses set singly or in groupes, cheerful and crowded villages embowered among trees, and divided from each other by small intervals. Between such fair landscapes wind the rivers or extend the clear canals of Flanders and Brabant. The bounty of the land is diffused in decent competence through all the multitude that inhabits it; and the looks of the labourer, his wholesome fare and neat dwelling, express that he has his share of that plenty with which his industry crowns the fields. In this country the peasant no less than the lord possesses rights that may not be invaded with impunity. Conscious of his privileges, the Flemish peasant resumes his toils, nor repines whilst the laws secure to him his property in that field which he cultivates."

For some time past the most valuable manufacture of Flanders has been derived from its flax, which is allowed to be superior to that of any other country in Europe, and furnishes the materials for their fine linen and their beautiful lace.

Let me now call the attention of your readers to the city of Ghent. This large and populous place stands at the distance of four leagues from the sea. It is washed by the Scheld, which, in conjunction with other inferior rivers and canals, divides the town into a number of islands, that give it a picturesque appearance; and the eye of a stranger is immediately attracted by the bleaching fields which lie within the walls, and furnish employment and subsistence to great numbers of the inhabitants. There were also many fine and spacious gardens within the walls, and not fewer, I was told, than 900 bridges. The population of Ghent was said to be 70,000, which bore no proportion to its circumference. Many traces of the former grandeur of this city were conspicuous in its noble squares, spacious streets, and magnificent edifices.

Ghent was erected into a bishoprick, in 1559, by Pope Paul the Fourth, at the instance of Philip the Second, king of Spain, and is suffragan to the archiepiscopal see of Mechlin. The first bishop of Ghent was Cornelius Jansenius; and I shall close this letter with the following particulars of that Prelate by the pen of the learned and candid Popish historian Du Pin. "Cornelius Jansenius was of Hulst, in Flanders. When he had gone through his first studies at Ghent, and finished his course of philosophhy at Louvain, he studied the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin languages, being persuaded that they were necessary for the perfect understanding of the Holy Scriptures, to the study of which he resolved to apply himself. He taught divinity for 12 years in the abbey of Tongerloez, of the order of the Premonstratenses; and during that time he wrote his Evangelical Concord, with a Commentary, which he had read in lectures to the canons regular of that abbey. He was afterwards curate of St. Martin's, in Courtray, and performed the functions of that curacy for near 12 years. When he came back to Louvain, he took his doctor's degree, and got the deanery of St. James's. Then he was sent by Philip II. to the Council of Trent, and at his return was named, in 1568, first bishop of Ghent. When he had worthily filled that post for eight years, he died at Ghent, April 11, 1576, aged 60. Jansenius wrote a Paraphrase on the Psalms; and Notes on the Proverbs, Ecclesiasticus, the Canticles, and the Book of Wisdom. His chief work is his *Concordia Evangelica*; and we may say that he is one of the ablest and most useful* commentators upon the Scriptures that lived in the 16th century." In my next, I shall take my leave of Ghent, and proceed to Bruges.

CLERICUS LEICESTRENSIS.

The Pursuits of Architectural Innovation. N° LXXX.

AS H. A. U. and self, like knights good and true to the CAUSE each hath sworn (it seems) to maintain, have regularly "dared," that is thrown down the gauntlet of defiance (contempt); it necessarily follows that we shall soon come to "*action*;" but whether in a tragic or a comic way is uncertain. However, I make known that the etching of my own physiognomy is completed, and H. A. U.'s "*face*" only wants a few "*strokes*" to be ready for exhibition. A pair of such happy likenesses (as indeed they are very happy performances) must needs

* The Protestant reader will excuse this eulogy from the pen of a Doctor of the Sorbonne.

Interest

interest the publick not a little, in shewing myself as the pattern of "folly, ill-humour, and ill-manners," and my enlightened friend as the "emblem of wisdom, affability, and complaisance." How gentle, how patient, how dispassionate is H. A. U. in his *last* letter, p. 1091! It is me, silly ass, envious rogue, that am all violence, all abuse, and all spleen, because forsooth I am disappointed in not being competent to make good my several charges for lack of materials to work on, my *memoranda* being all drawn from the regions of Fancy, under the dominion of Morpheus. H. A. U. then is determined not to pull off the "vizard" that he has put on with so much security as he vainly imagines; and yet there are moments when he appears *uncovered*, moments when I catch the muscles of his countenance; and, I think, I have not tried my art in vain. H. A. U. is wise to plead ignorance about "*Popish bishops, gold rings, silver chalices, altar-screens, mock abbeys, and thatched cottages.*" It would be a hazardous experiment to set about their exposition after what he has done in this line, and he might chance again to burn his fingers.

St. David's *concluded.*

Over the river running between the West front of the Cathedral and the Palace, in former times, was a large stone thrown across to answer the purpose of a bridge, and known by the name of the "speaking stone," which was used to cry out with a warning and prognosticating voice when certain people were to walk over it. It is a pity such an admoniser does not exist at this day, as perhaps I, in venturing to pass, might have been favoured with a few secret truths in my own way about Antiquity lovers, Antiquity haters, their friends and their foes; whether I should succeed in my plan of opening the eyes of the generality of my readers to admire the works of past times, or whether all my labours would prove idle, and useless grow. How many curious circumstances might have been unfolded, as I should have been in no hurry to have quitted the prostrate oracle! Although the speaking-stone is no more, the "St. Non's, or Wishing-well," remains, and in full possession of all its wonted stock of faith, that is, in modern explanation, superstition. Who is not a fervent votary to wishes? Let them be soft, strong, good, bad, kind, malign, charitable, unfeeling, holy, sinful, to live, to die, to be rich, great, and happy. As I kneeled in humble wise to vent my wishes to the miraculous element, I thus with gentle sigh poured forth the workings of my mind. I wished never to be deceived in a friend, or that a friend never might be deceived in me; never to change my opinion with regard to Antiquities; and never to give up the hope to see Usurpation destroyed, and Regal order restored; to possess in decline of years a moderate independency, to find at last the study of Antiquity become general, and to behold the monster Innovation fall! and, as my last wish (it must be owned the most chimerical, and the most unlikely to come to pass,) I fervently desired to receive some absolute COMMAND to give in a design for a Church after the following arrangement, and not to be departed from upon any conditions whatever, either upon the plea of modern *improvement* or modern *taste*. The plan to be a Christian cross, to stand due East and West: the uprights and decorations to be after the Pointed style; that there be no odious organ-case in the centre of the fabrick (the organ itself to be placed on the South side); no pew lumber (otherwise sleeping pens), and those stalls, seats, and forms, for the accommodation of the devout, to be so disposed that they may not be compelled to turn their backs to the Altar; the Pulpit likewise so placed that the preacher turn not his back also on the Lord's table; that no Buzaglio stove, or other contrivance for *warming* the building, be set up directly before, or in contact with, the said sacred object, which sacred object must be at the Eastern extremity of the structure; and farther that, upon no consideration of emolument to the pastors of the church, an indiscriminate piling-up of monuments be suffered, so as to disfigure and hide the lines of the main work in the dados or windows, or filling-in the arches between one aisle and another: that it be uniformly observed, such statues as may be deemed worthy a place in the holy fane be sculptured to the natural size of those eminent persons to be represented, not of gigantic proportions, naked, or in any other vestures than such as worn by them when living, holding the idea as barbarous and uncivilized in making Christian characters appear the prototypes of Pagan heroes, statesmen, and citizens;

citizens; underſtanding at the ſame time that all theſe monumental memorials be executed in ſtrict conformity with the mode of the ſtructure, and ſo ſet up that they make not a diſtinct ſpecies of embelliſhment, but one entire whole of the general maſs of Architecture brought forward to ſerve for the purpoſes of religious worſhip. In ſhort, as wiſhing is the buſineſs of our lives, I had remained on my knees until this time, had not a body of "Jumpers," male and female, and inhabitants of St. David's, drove me from my poſition, that they might have the well to themſelves, each wiſhing (as I was afterwards informed), previous to their ſpiritual caperings, that they might have the beſt in Pembrokeſhire a—Preacher!

Having completed the purpoſes of my ſurvey, paid every vow, and taken leave of the reverend guardians of the church, I turned my back on St. David's, never once looking behind me, and made the utmoſt ſpeed poſſible; home was before me, though far diſtant. Had H. A. U. beheld my march, he might have diverted himſelf at my expence with more *propriety* than ever, and have found freſh matter to exerciſe his *wit* and *pleaſantry* on; for I conceived myſelf as one who was making his eſcape from ſome calamity, or like one who had forgot to take leave of the governor of his hoſtlery. I avoided with ſpecial care, as I came near the environs of Roche caſtle, not to caſt a glance that way, leſt the "wizard" might catch me within his circle again. At laſt, in happy hour, I gained the town of Haverfordweſt. Here I was well lodged and well accommodated; things were reverſed in this reſpect from what I had experienced in my late quarters. Notwithſtanding this bodily comfort, my mind was not at eaſe, the ſuſpicious behaviour of thoſe I encountered was ſtill the ſame as heretofore, ſo much ſo that I had not courage ſufficient to make drawings of the caſtle. My obſervations are theſe. This building is one vaſt pile, deſigned in the nobleſt ſtyle, and placed on an eminence commanding the town, which lies, as it were, grovelling at the baſements of its walls. Indeed, I never ſaw a caſtellated ſtructure more commanding, or better conſtructed to inſpire the thought that it muſt have been once impregnable. This fabrick is uſed as a priſon; and for its interna ſtate read Mr. Neild's account of priſons in Wales, detailed in this Miſcellany. There are ſome monaſtic ruins in the town. My continual tremor for dreaded ills, or more likely imaginary ones, prevented me from viſiting theſe remains. Moſt certain, I kept cloſe in my hoſtlery, except when I ſallied forth to viſit thoſe places in the vicinity of Haverfordweſt ſet down in my long liſt of *items*, which compelled me ſo to do. Neceſſity has no law; and the firſt outſet was to

PICTON CASTLE.

My reception was as flattering to the "wiſhes" of an Artiſt as could be deſired. The noble owner, who here reſides in much dignity, gave that attention (maugre my poor Pilgrim's demeanour), which made me forget for the time all troubles paſt; and I ſet about my ſurvey with that content of ſoul ſo neceſſary to thoſe who profeſs the delineatory art. This caſtle at preſent ſhews no more than one oblong maſs of building, which may either be the original walls, or ſome additional work; ſuch making out, as I conceive, the principal part of the pile, that is, the Keep. But this may be conjecture, as all the windows are modern, with common ſaſh-frames; ſuch are the door-ways, &c. The principal antient features are circular towers at the angles of the walls, and others of a larger ſweep projecting from the ſide walls; the whole work finiſhing with battlements. The interior has totally ſubmitted to modern alterations; ſo that little thought is raiſed, while partaking of the hoſpitality of Picton, of the romantic caſtle of old times; but the elegant villa with all its faſhionable conveniences alone charm the ſenſes. There are no traces of any outworks, ſuch as foſſes, gateways, &c.; an extenſive lawn is on the South ſide, and a plantation on the North ſide of the building; the Weſt end looks between both, and at the Eaſt is the entrance from a balluſtraded tertace. At a reaſonable diſtance are the offices, ſuch as ſtables, &c. The general face of the ground is level; and to the South a beautiful view is had of the ſea.

AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 2.

I INCLOSE a copy of a letter from Dr. Ducarel to Dr. Gifford, concerning

ſerving ſome very remarkable drawings of Engliſh Coins in the Cotton Library. The MS. in which Dr. Ducarel found theſe drawings is deſcribed in his letter. I know not if any of your correſpondents have met with ſuch a book, (which it is to be hoped is carefully preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum) or whether any account has ever been publiſhed, either of the MS. or the Coins repreſented in it.

I am in poſſeſſion of a MS book, and various curious papers, both of Dr. Gifford's, and of his numiſmatic contemporaries; among whom are Browne Willis, Martin Folkes, Mr. Jacob of Faverſham, and Dr. Ducarel; and in one of the original letters of the latter gentleman, which I poſſeſs, is the exact deſcription which I ſend you. Reſpecting the authority of the coin of Edward V. therein mentioned, great doubts muſt be entertained. Folkes ſays: "There was a maſter and worker of the Mint, appointed in the name of King Edward V. but it is not probable that any new money was coined in his time." Snelling is ſilent on the ſubject; and Leake's account is ſimilar to that of Martin Folkes. It ſeems a great negligence in theſe writers not to have made ſome attempt to aſcertain whether or not money was coined in that King's time, ſince at preſent nothing but bare probability confutes the authority of the Cotton MS.

On the contrary, however, it is well known, that many authors have engraved coins which actually never exiſted; ſo that it is particularly likely that a Frenchman would conclude what was or would have been the weight, deſign, or value of the young King's coin, judging from that of his predeceſſor.

The ſubject, undoubtedly, is extremely curious, and to ſuch of your Antiquarian readers as have not ſeen the MS, I flatter myſelf this account will not be unacceptable.

Yours, &c. E. S. S.

To the Rev. Dr. Gifford.

Doctors Commons,
Dear Sir, *Dec.* 11, 1784.

I went this day to the Cotton Library, and met there with a curioſity, which I dare ſay will give you very great pleaſure, and therefore ſend you this imperfect account of it.

I enquired of the Rev. Mr. Widmore for a MS. in folio, called by Biſhop Nicolſon, in his Engliſh Hiſtorical Library*, "Livre de Monnoyes;" which he ſhewed me. It is marked Tiberius D. II. (the Biſhop has called it Tiberius D. II. 8. but improperly.) It has ſuffered by the fire which happened there ſome years ago; but is rebound, and not much hurt. There is neither date nor title to it. It is written in old French, but in a very good hand; and contains 300 leaves, two thirds of which are blank. This valuable MS. appears to me to have been deſigned to have given an account of all the current moneys of every kingdom, ſtate, or republick in Europe at the time it was written; when that was, I cannot pretend to ſay at preſent. Over each coin is the deſcription, value, and weight of the coin, which is drawn with great judgment, delicacy, and truth; at leaſt it appeared ſo to me in ſuch of the coins as I was acquainted with, and it is much better done than any placart I have ever ſeen. In it I alſo diſcovered two coins, there ſaid to be coins of our King Edward the Fifth, and one of King Henry the Sixth, ſtruck at Rouen, of which he pleaſed to accept of the following ſhort deſcription.

The firſt, at page 50, looks like a groat of Edward III: legend, EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL FRANCIE. Reverſe: CIVITAS LONDON. "Groat of Edward V. du poids de 3 den. ayant un Roy couronné, et d'autre reſte une Croix qui paſſe outre l'eſcripture et dict la lettre CIVITAS LONDON, et ſont a XI deniers VI grains de Lay."

The deſcription of the other at page 68 is this: Douzains forgez a Rouen par Henry VIme du nom Roi d'Angleterre et de France, Duc de Normandie, du poids de 2 den. 8 grains, ayant un eſcu aux armes de France et un aux armes d'Angleterre. Sont a 4 den. 20 grains de Lay."

I ſhould be glad if you would conſider this matter more fully at your leiſure; who am, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant, And. Ducarel.

(Endorſed by Dr. Gifford.)

"Concerning ſome curious Engliſh Coins, drawn in a MS. in the Cotton Library."

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 10.

His Majeſty, in his great wiſdom and goodneſs, has preſented to

* P. 249. Edit. 1736. fol.

the

he Society of Antiquaries three pictures of inestimable value. The first picture represents Henry VIII. and his family; the second shews the embarkation of Henry at Dover; and the third displays his meeting with Francis I. King of France, in the Vale of Ardres, called upon the occasion, the "*Drap d' Or*." These two latter paintings have been engraved and published by the Society and of course are well known; the other subject is in a manner new to the world, yet not less worthy to be made public. As these pictures, which of late so properly adorned a Palace, are now made fixtures, in point of decoration, on the bare walls of the Society's meeting-room, it will become very natural for the generality of people to conclude in this way: That in such an assembly each eye will be charmed and delighted with the Royal gifts; that not a breath of criticism will be heard, or a sentiment break forth, but that of gratitude for what is thus possessed; that interesting conversations, both before and after the readings of the evening, be entered upon, relative to the extraordinary lights made manifest in these performances, respecting our antient *costume*; and if any thing like difference of opinion arise, it must tend to the more immediate explanation and illustration of particular objects in the paintings, hitherto left in doubt, or their references misconceived. In this manner, I again repeat, must those without the doors of the Society reason upon the result of the learned body having under continual observation such precious aids to history and old customs. But it will be found, upon due examination, that such a numerous association are divided in a thousand ways about Taste, Beauty, Curiosity, Roman and Grecian Antiques, British Antiques, Costume, Egyptian Hieroglyphics, and Hindoo Choultrees. The mass of the Fellows are made up of the higher orders of the nobility, ecclesiastics, gentlemen of the long-robe, medical men, various description of artists, and other professionalists. Hence it is more probable to hear among them, that these pictures "Want effect," "No keeping," "Perspective not true," "Out of drawing," "Light and shade not understood," "How absurd to introduce different occurrences, and the portraits of the principal personages, in three or more situations on one and the same canvas!" "No proportion kept up with the figures and buildings," "How unnatural to give a bird's-eye view of a subject!" "Holbein had no share in the penciling." "These hands are miserable." "Observe the several parts; they have been repaired, touched upon; the original head of Henry in the *Drap d' Or* cut out, and a new one substituted; the joining in the cloth how visible!"—As in the list of these Antiquaries many can be pointed out who are enthusiasts in the study of antient English Art; of course, the conversations may take a different turn, "Well, these pictures are worthy our utmost admiration; our delight henceforward will still increase at each successive meeting; ever will some fresh matter engage our attention. Figures so infinite, dresses so varied, the warlike preparations both by sea and land so minutely made out. To behold the processional pomp, heraldic display, the make of the armours and weapons of every kind." "True, to witness the manner in which the meeting of those 'Sons of glory,' as Shakspeare has it*, our Henry and the King of France, surrounded by the subjects of each Crown, took place: the heroic exercises that ensued, in which our countrymen bore away the prize." "Right, and now let us take under notice the style of the buildings, so sufficiently demonstrable in what manner the antient Pointed arch-manner of design became mixed with the Italian method of construction, which latter art, we know, soon afterwards so completely got the ascendant, and became the universal mode of Architecture among us." "Such Princely honours as are here bestowed must be ever gazed on with that rapture, such as the august Donor conceived would be the consequence, when, in his Royal favour, he determined to send among us these splendid pictures." "I am utterly at a loss to imagine how we, as dutiful and loyal subjects, can, adequately to the occasion, return our most humble and grateful thanks for gifts so transcendant, and so unlooked-for!"

A description of the painting of Henry and his family, it is presumed, will be acceptable.

The scene appears to give the end of some chamber of state, on a ground floor, where is a colonnade of the Ionic order; but of that spurious sort

* Play of Henry VIII.

which

which marked the Architecture of the ſixteenth century; a ridiculous importation of foreign Taſte ſet in triumph over the fallen glories of our antient ſtyles. Among the many incongruous parts, we notice that the ſhafts of the columns are larded over with a frittered kind of ornament, indicative of that wildneſs and incoherency which ever attends the overthrow of a chaſte and perfect ſyſtem. The back of the colonnade is made out with pannels full of painted ornaments, ſuch as are on the columns. The pavement we find laid in geometrical forms with different coloured marbles. At each extremity of the colonnade are open door-ways looking into a garden: in the diſtance are buildings, ſome in the old way, ſuch as gate-ways, towers, &c. others in the new taſte of the day, with ſtucco ornamented fronts, &c. It is evident the painter muſt have drawn his lines from ſome particular Palace; but whether Whitehall, Hampton Court, &c. there are no preciſe features whereby to determine ſo material a point.

In the centre of the colonnade, and againſt the pannels, is hung a rich embroidery of Henry's arms, with a profuſion of ornaments. Projecting from this is a teſter, or canopy, highly worked likewiſe. Under this ſplendid covering is Henry, ſeated in all that aſſumed ſelf-importance, reſulting from having bowed down *every thing* to his imperious will. On his left is Catharine Parr (it is ſuppoſed), on a low ſeat, expreſſive of her inferiority in regard to his ſupreme authority. On his right ſtands Prince Edward. Henry's right arm is laid on the Prince's right ſhoulder. A few paces more to the right is the Princeſs Mary as coming toward her father. On the left of Catharine Parr, and at a few paces diſtant, is the Princeſs Elizabeth; ſhe is likewiſe approaching. Standing within the doorway, beyond the laſt-named Princeſs, is a man, who, by his demeanour, and from his bearing on his ſhoulders a monkey, ſeems to ſignify that he is the King's Jeſter. Within the other doorway is a female of much the ſame caſt of character as the buffoon. Strange accompaniments theſe to the illuſtrious perſonages!

The dreſs of Henry, with all its *remarkables*, is like thoſe we have been familiarized to in other pictures. The reſt of the portraits ſhew not any thing in their raiment but what is conſonant to the faſhion of the times. It may be as well to obſerve, that Henry has his right foot ſupported by an embroidered cuſhion, not a *foot-ſtool*, ſuch as we ſee in the Royal Academic and Theatric exhibitions of antient Royal ſtate. By the bye, this *foot-ſtool* is an entire modern invention, to make out the ſhew belonging to a throne; as I do not remember one inſtance in our ancient Sculpture and Painting of ſuch a piece of furniture. Catharine Parr holds in her hand a ſmall circular ornament, which I conceive to be a watch. It is true, the dial is not apparent; yet, when it is known the dials to early watches were covered with a half caſe, ſuch as is to the watch once belonging to the laſt Abbot of Glaſtonbury (Abbot Whiting), now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, Bath, our doubt on this matter will ceaſe. This curious watch of the Abbot's is of ſilver, and chaſed in the Celeni manner (and no way inferior) with repreſentations of our Lord waſhing his Diſciples' feet; the Laſt Supper; and a variety of holy figures and ornaments in the borders. The form of the watch is a long octagon; ſize one inch and three quarters by one inch. There is a name in the movement part, "Iſeake Symms;" not certain of the correctneſs of the ſurname.

An Occaſional Visitor.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 14.

AS the 14th of next month is a day anxiouſly looked for by the youth of both ſexes, in the expectation of exerciſing their ingenuity in forming thoſe amorous billets denominated "*Valentines*," I beg leave, through the channel of your Magazine, to offer a few ſuggeſtions to parents and guardians on the ſubject of theſe productions.

Whence may have been derived the origin of the cuſtom of *ſending Valentines* it is here irrelevant to enquire into; the cuſtom, in itſelf, would be harmleſs, were the writers to confine themſelves always to chaſtity of language, and exclude all ribaldry. But, it is not one in a hundred, who ſends a *Valentine*, that is at the trouble of exerciſing invention. The ſilly verſes are moſtly copied from books; but were the writers never to do any thing worſe than copy from "*The Complete Valentine Writer*," the greateſt evil would be, perhaps, the waſte of *time* and waſte of *money*; for not one in five hundred

is

worth reading, and not one in a thousand worth the money paid for postage: and I understand it is the etiquette that the postage never is to be paid by the *sender* of a Valentine.

But I have reason to fear that an evil of still greater magnitude than the loss of time and money attends this practice; and that is, the injury done to morals, and the wounds given to female delicacy by verses of an improper tendency; for, it may happen that these billets may be made the vehicles of the grossest ribaldry and the most indecent allusions.

A circumstance which happened in my own family last Valentine's day induced me to turn the matter in my mind; and, from conversation with some sensible persons at different times on the subject, I have learned that similar circumstances, though not quite so bad as the one I am going to relate, have given cause of complaint in other families.

It therefore becomes the duty of every one who has the care of youth, to be particularly watchful that nothing offensive to delicacy, or contaminating to the morals of youth of either sex, should be permitted to meet the eye in the shape of a *Valentine* on that, or indeed any other day—

"Maxima debetur puero reverentia."

The circumstance alluded to was as follows: As my family were sitting at breakfast, the two-penny-post-man brought in five letters. Three of these were directed to the young ladies; the other two were on business, to myself. My eldest daughter, who never receives any letter which she would wish to conceal from her parents, finding that her billet contained what appeared to be Poetry, began to read it to us; but she fortunately had not gone beyond the second line, when I recollected (from having heard of them in my boyish days) what the sequel was; and, snatching, as quick as lightning, the abominable *Valentine* from her hands before she could possibly arrive at the meaning, threw it upon the fire, congratulating my daughter on having escaped reading the most horrid obscenity that depravity could invent.

A young lady, an inmate in my house, over whom I had not the same authority as over my own daughter, had by this time opened *her* packet of painted trumpery; and began to read the verses aloud. No sooner heard I the first line than I knew it to contain ribaldry, more shockingly indecent, if possible, than the former; I therefore made free to snatch that one also out of the reader's hand, assuring my young friend, that, if she had gone to the end of it, she never could again have looked me, or either of the young gentlemen who were then sitting at table with us, in the face.

The third was then handed to me by my youngest daughter unopened. This was also a Valentine, but contained only a few innocent lines.

The flames had not reached the one I threw on the coals; I therefore for some days preserved that and the other, in the hope of being able to trace the writers; whom if I could have discovered, and brought the proof of their hand-writing home to them, I certainly would have advertised, so greatly was I incensed against miscreants who could commit so unprovoked an outrage against female delicacy.

As doubtless, Mr. Urban, these were not the only improper verses in circulation on the same day, I mention this in the hope that some one, more ingenious, and who can afford to give more time to it than I can, will turn in his mind the best means of providing a remedy, even if only a partial one, which may prevent, in any degree, a repetition of the many insults that female modesty must meet with in the shape of *Valentines*, from the pens of the abandoned and the profligate.

For my own part, I confess my incompetency to the task, although I may suggest something which may tend toward making a beginning; this is, let every master and mistress of a family give orders that every letter brought in on *Valentine's day*, and addressed to *sons, daughters*, or *apprentices*, be first brought to the master or mistress, to be opened, and examined whether fit for perusal:—but a much better way still would be, turn away all letters coming on that day, suspected of being Valentines, were it not that some of these suspected Valentines might in some cases prove to be letters on real and important business, requiring immediate attention. A radical remedy, no doubt, it will be difficult to find; scarcely any plan can be offered that may not be liable to objections; it were well to chuse that which

which ſhould be found encumbered with the feweſt.

Yours, &c. W. CHAMBERLAINE.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 11.

SO ſimple a thing as brown paper has, from my knowledge, been ſo beneficial in ſeveral inſtances, that I am induced to requeſt your inſerting this in your uſeful Magazine.

The Counteſs of S— for a long time has recommended it with ſucceſs.

A Mrs. K—, of Oxford-ſtreet, was cured of rheumatic pains in a few days by wearing a waiſtcoat of brown paper. Sir Wm. P. I was informed, applied it by only covering the ears, and was cured of a deafneſs. Mr. K. Dawſon, a druggiſt of Bath, by wearing a brown paper night-cap under his flannel night-cap, for a few weeks, was cured of a deafneſs he had had for two years. Mrs. Croſs, the widow of an eminent upholſterer in Bath, had had what ſhe called a nervous deafneſs for more than twenty years, and had tried many things, was cured by wearing a brown paper night-cap ſix weeks. Sir Richard Jebb, I have been informed, wore a piece of brown paper to his breaſt for thirty years, which was of great benefit to him, as he had the misfortune to inherit a conſtitutional weak ſtate of lungs; to keep it on, it was ſewed to a ſmall ribband, which hung round the neck. It has cured ſore throats by being applied round the neck, under the neckcloth. I could mention many more, who, by putting a large piece of brown paper to the part in pain, next the ſkin, and keeping it there for a few weeks, particularly by day (for the brown paper night cap was not worn in the day), have found much relief, after wearing flannel with little or no effect. I have uſed the common brown paper, which is made of junk (old rope); it ſmells of tar, and it is beſt to rub it ſmooth with a black glaſs bottle.

I have cured rheumatic pains in my arm by rubbing the part with the other hand for a *quarter of an hour*, when in bed, till I was in a glow of warmth. Many have uſed brown paper with little or no effect, it ſhould alſo be obſerved. B. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan* 12.

YOU will oblige an old friend and conſtant reader of your very uſeful Magazine, by inſerting the following extract from a Speech of Lord Abercorn's, relative to Mr. Addington's* Adminiſtration. You may ſee it in the *Morning Poſt* Debates for May 31, 1804. I ſend it you as doing credit both to the ſpeaker and to his ſubject.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader, Y. Z.

"The Marquis of Abercorn roſe to make the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the conduct of one of his Majeſty's Judges in Ireland. He did not mean this day to fix any time for a ſubſequent motion on this very important ſubject. One reaſon for this was, that he hoped his Majeſty's Miniſters would take the buſineſs out of his hands, and render any farther interference on his part unneceſſary. There was alſo another reaſon: if he were to proceed with the inveſtigation himſelf, he would probably have the opportunity of availing himſelf of the aſſiſtance of his noble friend, Lord Hardwicke, whoſe parliamentary knowledge, independent of his preſent high official ſituation, could not fail to have great weight with their Lordſhips. His ſupport he had reaſon to expect; for it could not be ſuppoſed that his noble friend would remain much longer in Ireland. He would, doubtleſs, be obliged to abandon the Government of that country, as the late Miniſter of this country had been compelled to abandon the Government here, for the crime of enjoying the approbation of his Majeſty, and the confidence of the publick—for the crime of relying for ſupport on the rectitude of his meaſures, rather than ſeeking to ſtrengthen himſelf by party connections—for the crime of unoſtentatiouſly, but ſteadily purſuing the public good—for the crime of exerciſing authority with mildneſs, and paying a ſtrict regard to all the principles of the Conſtitution—and, above all, for the crime of having conducted the country ſafely through a moſt dangerous criſis, and of having headed an Adminiſtration which had done more good to the country than any other, in the ſame ſpace of time, of which our hiſtory affords an example. He concluded by ſimply moving, that the Petition do lie on the table."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 13.

ANY of your Correſpondents will much oblige me, as well as many others, by informing us, through your Publication, what the Collectors of Briefs, or any others concerned in them, receive for their trouble, from the money collected, before it is de-

* Now Viſcount Sidmouth. See p. 82. EDIT.

livered

livered out of the Lord Chancellor's office. "Mr. Nares, Secretary of Briefs to the Lord Chancellor," is rather misinformed in attributing the smallness of the sums collected, *entirely* to the *neglect of Church-wardens*, or the *omission of Clergymen*. The principal reason, in my opinion, is, the idea the common people have, that a great part of the contribution goes to pay the expence of collecting; or, as they say, into the pockets of the Proctors, &c. They are therefore unwilling to contribute their mite, unless better certified than they are at present, of its being employed to the purpose for which it would be given.

Yours, &c. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

I SHALL be much obliged, if any of your Correspondents will have the kindness to assist in a biographical sketch of Dr. Thomas Manningham, a Winchester scholar, fellow of New college, and a celebrated preacher; rector of East Tysted, in Hants; preacher at the Rolls 1684; rector of St. Andrew's, Holborn 1691; canon of Windsor 1692; dean there 1708; and bishop of Chichester Nov. 19, 1709. Cooke gives a copious list of his occasional Sermons. He died Aug. 25, 1722, in Greville-street, Holbourn; and was buried at St. Andrew's, where his monument still remains; but the inscription is wholly effaced. If the epitaph has been any where printed, a copy of it will be a favour. His lady's epitaph, who, in 1714, was buried at Chichester, is preserved by Le Neve.—What family had the Bishop? and were not the four following gentlemen his sons?

1. Thomas Manningham, D.D. treasurer of Chichester 1711, afterwards prebendary of Westminster, and rector of Stanfeld and Selsey in Sussex, who died May 4, 1750.

2. Charles Manningham, esq. of Sussex, who died Sept. 8, 1739.

3. Sir Richard Manningham, bart. the celebrated Physician, who in 1718 built Park chapel at Chelsea, and died March 11, 1759; and dame Elizabeth his relict 1771.

4. Simon Manningham, LL.D. who died July 24, 1755, rector of Jevington, and vicar of Pevensey; leaving a son, Dr. Simon Manningham, who also died rector of Jevington in 1767.

Whose relation was Thomas Manningham, M.D. who was married in 1747 to Miss Warner?

Was Mr. Manningham, governor of Bengal 1758, the Hon. Charles M. who had a son born Feb. 9, 1762?

Yours, &c. CICESTRENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

YOUR correspondent D. H. vol. LXXIII. p. 891, objects to the authority of Mr. Hume on the tradition of the ring said to be delivered by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, yet he assigns no reason for his incredulity. Mr. Hume is, I believe, generally reputed a faithful and correct Historian; but we find this story mentioned by many others who have recorded the transactions of that period.

In p. 107 of a little scarce book, intituled, "The Secret History of the most renowned Q. Elizabeth and the E. of Essex, by a Person of Quality," printed at London, we meet with the following speech of Essex to the Countess of Nottingham: "Can you, Madam, pardon the most unfortunate of men the trouble he gives you, at a time when he hath no cause to flatter himself you have any remains of kindness for him? Yet nothing can be now of greater advantage to me than your protection. I know the power you have over the Queen; and would you be pleased to join it to my sorrow and repentance for having offended her, I doubt not but we may prevail much. Tell her then, Madam, continues he, putting his knee to the ground, that you have seen me in this suppliant posture, full of grief for having deserved her hatred. Restore her this ring, which I have kept, and entreat her to remember the promises she made when she gave it me. I beg my life by this pledge; and she cannot deny it me without forgetting her oaths."

Again, the Countess of Nottingham on her death-bed, p. 114, "having begged one moment's audience, she confessed all that had passed between the Earl of Essex and her, the love she had for him, the implacable hatred that succeeded it, and her perfidiousness in keeping the ring he had trusted her with. With that she presented the ring to the queen, who was ready to die at the receiving it; and was within very little of making the dying Countess feel the violence of her resentment. Wretch, cried she, with looks full of indignation, what remorse

hast

haſt thou expoſed me to! Whether Heaven will pardon thy crimes, I know not; ſure I am, I ſhall never forget them."

Mr. John Banks, in his Tragedy of "The Unhappy Favourite, or the Earl of Eſſex," makes the Queen, in her parting interview with the Earl in the fourth act, preſent him with a ring; at the receipt of which, ſhe engages to comply with any requeſt he may make.

"*Queen.* My Lord, perhaps we never may meet again;
And you in perſon maynot have the power
T'implore what I do freely grant you: therefore,
That you may ſee you have (not) barely forc'd
An empty pity from me, here's a pledge,
I give it from my finger with this promiſe,
That whenſoever you return this ring
To grant in lieu of it whate'er you aſk.
Eſſex. Thus I receive it."
[*Receives it on his knees.*

At the period of his execution drawing near, he ſays to the Counteſs of Nottingham:

"*Eſſex.* Behold this ring, the paſſport of my life,—
This precious token,—
Amidſt my former triumphs in her favour,
She took from off her finger, and beſtow'd
On me—mark—with the promiſe of a Queen, [oracle,
Of her bright ſelf, leſs failing than an
That in what exigence of ſtate ſoe'er
My life was in, that time when I gave back,
Or ſhou'd return, this ring again to her,
She'd then deny me nothing I could aſk.
C. Nottingham. O give it me, my Lord, and quickly let [life.
Me bear it to the Queen, and aſk your
Eſſex. Hold, generous Madam, I receiv'd it on [it.
My knees, and on my knees I will reſtore
Here take it, but conſider what you take;
'Tis the life, blood, and very ſoul of Eſſex."

Again, when the Queen receives the letter, in which Eſſex ſays,

"I have but one thing to repent of ſince my ſentence, which is, that I ſent the ring by Nottingham, fearing it ſhould once put my Queen in mind of her broken vow."—

ſhe exclaims—

"Giv't me—but oh! how much more welcome had
The ring been in its ſtead."—

I will not ſwell out this letter, already protracted too long, by quotations from Dr. Goldſmith's "Hiſtory of England," vol. III.; Oſborne's "Traditional Memoires on the Reign of Queen Elizabeth. Lond. 1658," 12mo; or from "The Unfortunate Court Favorites of England, by R. B. London, 1695," 12mo; in each of which your Correſpondent may find a particular account of the ring ſaid to have been beſtowed by the Queen to her Favourite; and, I doubt not, many more authorities than thoſe already mentioned might be produced by one more converſant in the traditional hiſtory of that period than myſelf. P. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Taunton, Jan.* 22.

YOUR miſcellaneous publication is a reputable vehicle of truth, and will readily admit any juſt comments on miſrepreſentation. You will, therefore, very conſiſtently and laudably ſupport its high character, by permitting me to caution your numerous readers againſt the groſſly-unfounded aſſertions contained in the "Literary Journal" for December laſt, in the review of my Diſſertation on Gout.

It is a circumſtance of gratifying exultation to the publick at large, and more particularly ſo to gouty ſufferers, that, in the article alluded to, though teeming with ſcurrilous invective that would diſgrace the liberality of your publication to repeat; though evidently ſuggeſted by factious and intereſted views, that would have gladly expoſed, with the utmoſt rigour, any exiſting defects of the refrigerant theory and practice of gout; yet, as if there was nothing for *honeſt criticiſm* to impugn, recourſe has been had to the vile expedient of *miſ-ſtating*, for the evident purpoſe of indulging in malicious oppoſition. Nothing is here aſſerted but what the reader, with the aid of the following quotations, may readily prove by referring to my Diſſertation.

1ſt. The author of the critique in queſtion, as if inadvertently ſeduced to inaccuracy by the wayward influence of exuberant ſpleen, ſets out with reporting the price of my Diſſertation to be more than it really is.

2dly. He aſſerts, that the "reader has to proceed through upwards of one half of the Diſſertation before the author lets him into the ſecret of what he is about;" that is, before giving any definition of the diſeaſe.

So glaringly untrue is this ſtatement, that the reader will find the ſubſequent definition in the firſt paragraph of the

ſection

section entitled "Nature and Care of Gout," occurring in the *eighth page!*

"Gout is a greater or less degree of inflammatory affection of the ligaments and tendons, induced by diminished excitability of the parts, from various causes." See Dissertation on Gout, page 8, line 1.

3dly. It is then affirmed, with a most indecent violation of truth, that my doctrine asserts, "that life is maintained by mechanical pressure; that life in disease is the consequence of this pressure being equal or unequal, and that death is caused by the removal of this pressure altogether."

Your readers, Sir, will thank me for exposing and refuting this wanton falsehood, in as far as they must with the publick not to be deceived. *Not a tittle of either the language of this passage, or of the sentiment it would convey, is to be found in my Dissertation!* It is, indeed, completely repugnant to the idea of vital motion suggested in that publication. The ground of animal vitality advanced in that work is attributed to an innate power in the atomical and organic surfaces of matter for generating repulsive motion. Not one word of *vital pressure* is either said or implied in the whole Dissertation.

This same Critic, then, without the slightest warranty (indeed, under a direct forbiddance), wrests my opinion of gouty inflammation being only different from simple inflammatory affection in circumstances of degree and the structure of the affected part, into an avowal, that all inflammations are *formally* as well as *radically* similar, and that nothing of a specific nature can exist in inflammatory disease.

The reader will find, in my Dissertation on Gout, how repeatedly *vitiated excitability* is alluded to, as resulting from the various *peculiar impressions* of noxious agents; and will see most clearly, that though it was my design to rescue gout from the imputation of being a specific disease, that ample provision is made for admitting but too numerous a class of that description, founded on such *peculiar modes* of impression as the different powers and qualities of exciting causes might be capable of producing. My opinion of diseases having universally a *motive* and not a *material* origin and diffusion throughout the system, is also grossly *mis-stated*, and absurdly commented on.

The multifarious intelligence your valuable Magazine is expected to record, will not allow me to presume on extending my remarks on this malevolent criticism. The subject shall soon be resumed, more at large, in another publication. In the mean time, the advocates of the refrigerant treatment of Gout must at once rejoice, that no valid objection can be made against it, by even the most *malignant* opposition, and deplore the pitiful iniquity of *mis-stating*, for the obvious purpose of furnishing a deceptious occasion for calumny.

Criticism is at liberty, nay invited, to direct its most pointed shafts against my Dissertation, provided it should keep within the pale of truth; but, if that boundary be transgressed, it will cease to be a review of either merits or defects, and will become, as in the instance now referred to, a *flagrant misrepresentation*.

The theory and practice of Gout, as proposed by me, are questions of experiment. An appeal has been made to that ordeal of truth, which has been answered by reports extremely favourable to the eventual establishment of the refrigerant remedy.

No objection to either its sufficiency or safety appeared before the publication of Mr. Eddin's case. My reply to that instance resists the validity of the testimony offered in its support.

The refrigerant treatment of Gout is too far advanced in popular confidence to be shaken by factious, calumnious, and hear-say opposition; yet it still solicits, and will continue to do so, correct, liberal, and benevolent information, on the subject, whether favourable or unfavourable, sanctioned by real signatures and respectable authorities; such intelligence will be thankfully received by me, and is solely entreated for the philanthropic purpose of rendering to mankind a benefit, as *unquestionable* as *important*.

Yours, &c. R. Kinglake.

Mr. Urban, *Rolford, Jan.* 12.

YOUR correspondent Lartingtonienſis's queries upon the observations of the Leech worm (LXXIV. 1124), I can answer in part. The observations were written by a friend of mine, and given to me about seven years ago. The same

ſame experiment I made ſoon after, and found to agree perfectly with thoſe of my friend. In my preſent ſituation I have no opportunity to reſume the experiment, to anſwer the two laſt queſtions propoſed. My intention of printing the account was, that ſome gentleman might make the like experiment, and give ſome farther account of this little animal. By the following day it is mean, the following part of that day. When I kept Leeches, they ſtood in a window to the Eaſt.

Mr. Weſton's account of the Gardener's Calendars contributed to the entertainment of your humble ſervant. It would be particularly intereſting to many of your readers, to ſee ſome pages of your Miſcellany devoted to Bibliography, particularly to Engliſh books, arranged in claſſes, as Aſtronomy, Philoſophy, Philology, &c. and of Saxon, Gallic, Welch, and Hebrew books, that have been publiſhed, the laſt editions, and where they are to be found. The "Bibliographical Dictionary" and "Dibdin's Introduction to the Claſſics" are valuable works; but Engliſh books are neglected. If Mr. Weſton, or any other gentleman, would take the trouble to prepare ſome papers upon the above ſubject, they would be of great uſe to direct the ſtudent to form a collection of the beſt books upon the ſubject he wiſhes to ſtudy, without ſacrificing his time and money upon trivial publications. The inſerting the above will much oblige W. P.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 6.

BY inſerting the incloſed letter in your excellent Magazine, you will oblige, Yours, &c. P STATUTE.

"*To a Member of the Senate.*

"SIR, *Temple, Dec.* 20, 1804,

"Your letter to the Heads of Colleges in the Univerſity of Cambridge, which appeared in the Gent. Mag. (vol. LXXIV. p. 714) excited in my mind a ſtrong inclination to examine the ſtatutes of that learned bod. I have not, however, till lately, found an opportunity for that purpoſe; and, as I am now confirmed in the ſentiments which I entertained upon the firſt peruſal of your letter, I ſhall trouble you with a few remarks; leſt the opinion which you, as a Member of the Senate, have circulated through miſtake, ſhould be conſidered as an undiſputed truth.

"The admirable method which you have adopted in examining the Statute *de Studioſis Medicinæ*, has thrown ſo much light upon the value of Medical Degrees in the Univerſity of Cambridge, at this time, that the publick muſt be anxious to ſee your remarks upon the manner in which the ſtatutes, in general, are obſerved. The difference between making decrees, and interpreting ſtatutes, which you have pointed out, is excellently defined; and would be deſerving of ſerious attention, upon the ſuppoſition that the two powers are actually veſted in the Heads of Colleges. It appears, however, to me, that your opinion, with regard to their privileges, is erroneous; and, therefore, I propoſe, firſt, to point out your error reſpecting the power of making decrees; ſecondly, to make ſome obſervations on the privilege of interpreting ſtatutes; thirdly, to relate what has actually paſſed, ſince the date of your letter; and to conclude with a few general remarks.

"Firſt; with regard to the power of the Heads of Houſes to make decrees. You ſay, that "the ſtatutes have conferred on the Heads of Houſes two very important privileges; the one, that of interpreting thoſe ſtatutes, the meaning of which is doubtful: the other, that of making ſuch orders or decrees for the better regulation and diſcipline of the Univerſity, as they may think proper." Now, Sir, I ſhould be glad to know, upon what ſtatute you found this opinion; for it appears to me, that the power of making new laws is veſted in the Senate. "Id ſolum pro ſtatuto habeatur quod de conſenſu majoris et ſanioris partis regentium et non-regentium fuerit ſtatutum." Stat. ant. p. 1.—In the year 1532, "It is granted by the Senate, that the Vice Chancellor, with the Maſters and Preſidents of Colleges, may have power to make a ſtatute." P. 115.—After the firſt body of ſtatutes was given to the Univerſity by Queen Elizabeth, the decrees of Chancellor Cecil were confirmed by the Senate. "Conceditur ut ordinationes poſſint veſtrâ auctoritate et decreto ut ſtatuta approbari." P. 130.—In Queen Elizabeth's ſecond body of ſtatutes, ſhe expreſsly veſts the power of making new laws in the Chancellor and Senate. "Cancellario, cum conſenſu *totius academiæ*, licebit nova ſtatuta ſancire." P. 259.—In 1613, King

James, after giving certain directions to the Chancellor, says, 'Our will and pleasure therefore is, that you publish these our letters to the *Body of the University*, and *endeavour* to pass a grace to the effect aforesaid,' p. 280: and accordingly we find that a grace passed the Senate to confirm these directions. P. 371.—In 1625 the Heads appear to have attempted to make a statute by their own authority; but, fearful of the validity of this decree, the very same regulation was made a part of the statutes by the Senate. P. 481.—These quotations are, I trust, sufficient to prove that the Heads of Houses had not the privilege of making decrees before the time of Elizabeth; and that, by her statutes, that power is expressly vested in the Chancellor and Senate; and to completely justify me in asserting, that the Heads of Houses do not possess the power of making any new statute, decree, or law whatsoever; since it is obvious, that whatever is to be entered upon the statute-book, to form a part of the statutes, and to have the same force and effect as a statute, is positively and absolutely a *statute*, let it be called by whatever title it may. It appears, therefore, that though the Heads of Houses may, in matters of trifling concern, have issued orders for regulating the behaviour of scholars, the 'two very important privileges' which you have conferred on them are reduced to one.

"Secondly, The power of interpreting those statutes, the meaning of which is doubtful, is, by Queen Elizabeth, entrusted to the Heads of Houses. 'Si quid dubii vel ambigui in iſtis ſtatutis et ſanctionibus noſtris oriatur, id per cancellarium et majorem partem præfectorum collegiorum explicabitur et determinabitur; quorum determinationi et interpretationi reliquos omnes cedere volumus.' P. 271.—But, in the exercise of this power, no arbitrary construction should be admitted; no private interest should be attended to. It can never follow that, because the Heads have the power to interpret doubts, they can call black white, and enter any new laws whatsoever in the statute-book, by denominating them interpretations. Suppose that doubts should arise respecting the meaning of the following words in the Statute-book, p. 433: 'Cum literæ variæ Procancellario accipiantur, placeat vobis, ut aurei quinque quotannis ei allocentur;' and that a majority of the Heads met and determined thus: 'Whereas doubts have arisen respecting the meaning of the words, 'aurei quinque quotannis,' in the 498th page of the Statute-book, we the underwritten, having considered the said words, are of opinion, and do determine, that whosoever shall, at any time, have discharged the office of Vice Chancellor, shall, for the remainder of his life, receive annually from the University Chest the sum of 500 guineas, as a remuneration for his trouble.' It never can be supposed, that this would become a part of the statutes. The Senate certainly would not submit to such an interpretation: and yet the words, 'aurei quinque quotannis,' would bear such a construction, full as well as the words, 'rem medicam discet,' will bear the interpretation now put upon them. Should the Heads of Houses be under no controul whatever, in exercising the privilege of interpreting statutes, the whole body of statutes might, in time, be changed; and the laws of the University be abrogated, by the authority of the Heads of Houses alone: a supposition so monstrous and absurd, that it requires no refutation. When the Heads of Houses exceed the boundaries of their privilege, by issuing decrees, which are in fact new laws, under pretence of their being interpretations, such decrees cannot derive their authority from the statutes, since they are not sanctioned by them: and I should, therefore, imagine, that they cannot be binding upon the Senate, as not resting upon any constitutional foundation. It would, perhaps, be difficult to point out the best method of preventing the evils that might result from an attempt of the Heads of Houses to force their own decrees upon the University, under the form and title of interpretations; but it is evidently incumbent on the Senate, to be particularly careful not to permit the Heads of Houses to encroach upon their undoubted rights, if they wish to preserve the power of making all new laws, which is vested in them by the statutes.

"Thirdly: As, possibly, you may not have been resident in the University, since the date of your letter to the Heads of Houses, it is necessary that I should inform you of the measures which have been actually taken, relative

tive to Medical Degrees. On the 16th of June, the Vice Chancellor and a majority of the Heads signed the following regulation, under the title of an Interpretation: 'Whereas doubts have arisen respecting the meaning of the statute, 'Studiosus medicinæ sex annos rem medicam discat, ejus lectionis auditor assiduus; anatomias duas videat; bis respondeat; semel opponat, antequam baccalaureus fiat;'—We, the underwritten, are of opinion, and do determine, that the said statute is to be thus interpreted; that is to say, that, according to the true intent and meaning of the said statute, no person can be admitted a candidate for the degree of Batchelor in Physic, who has been habitually engaged, within the period of time prescribed by the said statute, in the practice of any trade or profession whatsoever.'

"Contrary to every maxim of legislation, and to the uniform practice of the University, this new law has been made to operate against those who had resided their terms before its promulgation; and, in consequence thereof, Mr. Cope of St. John's college, and Mr. Thackeray of Emanuel college, both men of unexceptionable conduct and of liberal education, have been prevented from proceeding to their degrees, after having resided the usual time, and gone through those exercises which were required in their respective colleges: the latter of them, because he has practised as a surgeon within the precincts of the University, though no objections had been made; the former because he has been employed within the period of the time prescribed by the statute, in the island of Malta, although it was expressly intimated to him by the professor of physic, that he was at liberty to practice wherever he pleased.

"Thus we find that two men, who had been led to expect the honours of a degree, from the known laws and established custom of the University, have been rejected; although other surgeons have been admitted under the same professor of physic, who uniformly prevents the statute from being complied with in its most essential parts; and under the very time Vice chancellor (Doctor Davy), who was so active in procuring the enactment of the new regulation.

"The injury done to these rejected candidates has been the subject of much conversation in the University. The members of the Senate consider their privileges as deeply affected by the decision; for it is not merely a question whether A. and B shall be admitted to their degrees or not, but whether the power of conferring degrees in general rests in the Heads, or in the Caput or Senate; and whether the privilege of making new laws is given by the statutes to the Heads of Houses, or to the whole body of the University. Should the Senate be convinced that their privileges have been infringed, it become a question in what manner they are to shew their disapprobation and obtain redress. We remember, that in the year 1800, when the members of the Senate thought themselves aggrieved, they opposed all University business until the cause of complaint was removed. But this is a step which no considerate man would wish to see adopted if it can be avoided.

"If the Heads of Houses are not only to make the laws, but to determine exactly who shall be admitted to their degrees, and who shall be rejected, there is no longer any occasion for the Caput or the Senate. It never could be the intention of the framers of the statutes, that two such men as Mr. Cope and Mr. Thackeray should be excluded from medical degrees; nor can it ever be proved that they are less qualified to act as physicians from their having had extensive practice in surgery.

"Upon looking back to former interpretations, I find that the Heads of Houses have sometimes put a sense upon words directly opposite to their literal meaning: but then their construction has always been favourable to candidates for degrees, and therefore has met with no opposition.

"In 1575, when they wished to favour particular persons, they begin their interpretation of the statute by saying, 'The will and reason of the law is, that worthy men, and no others, should be admitted to degrees.' And again, two years afterwards, when the Heads wished to extend the dispensations, 'following the mind of the legislator rather than the bark of words,' they say, 'cum omnes leges quibus pœnæ vel præmia decernuntur personarum meritis seu fundamento nitantur, eumque in bene constitutis civitatibus semper fuerit usurpatum, ut non magis pœnarum acerbitas re-

ſtringetur quam præmiorum favor amplificaretur, certe academicas leges, quæ literarum et literatorum hominum præmiis ſunt poſitæ, hâc communi carere æquitate neſas eſſet exiſtimare. Quamobrem, &c.' p. 328. In the year 1628, when the Heads wiſhed to grant leave of abſence to the Batchelors, they interpreted, 'Studuerint *in* academiâ,' have ſtudied *out* of the Univerſity, p. 331.—But here, alſo, the interpretation was an indulgence, and conſequently was not diſputed. The circumſtance of theſe interpretations having met with no oppoſition, cannot be brought forward as an argument in favour of any right in the Heads of Houſes to make ſuch interpretations; for, as they were indulgences, no one was aggrieved by them; and, therefore, it evidently was not the intereſt of any one to object to them: and no inſtance can be found, where any Member of the Univerſity has been excluded from a degree, by any law, ſtatute, interpretation, or decree, made after he had kept his terms. The will and reaſon of the law ſtill are, that worthy men, and no others, ſhould be admitted to their degrees: and we cannot ſuppoſe that the body of the Univerſity will allow any *ex poſt facto* regulation to operate againſt two men who have uniformly conducted themſelves with the greateſt propriety; nor can we imagine that the Caput and Senate will ſilently permit their own privileges to be trampled under foot, or ſuffer their degrees to be ſubject to ſuch caprice and uncertainty as would be diſgraceful to thoſe who are placed as the guardians of learning, and by ſubjecting them to a ſuſpicion of being guided in their moſt ſolemn acts by the intereſted views of individuals, muſt lower them in the eſtimation of the public, and ultimately effect the ruin of the Univerſity.

Yours, &c. P. STATUTE.

MR. URBAN, *Duke-ſtreet, Jan.* 11.

SINCE my arrival in the United Kingdom, I have ſo often enjoyed the inexpreſſible pleaſure of communicating the moſt pleaſing intelligence to the parents and relatives of many ſtudents in the College at Calcutta, reſpecting their progreſs in uſeful knowledge in ſuch an excellent eſtabliſhment, that I cannot deny myſelf a ſimilar ſatisfaction, from publiſhing the incloſed letter. The writer is a young gentleman who was compelled, by ſevere illneſs, to relinquiſh the proſecution of Oriental ſtudies in purſuit of health, by a voyage to China, where, it is evident enough, he has not proved deficient in that ſpirit of induſtry, reſearch, and reflection, which he acquired at the College immediately on his arrival in India. I will not preſume to ſay how far Mr. Elliot's obſervations are worthy of political notice, though I certainly may venture thus to ſtimulate the youth of the preſent day in the early proſecution of ſolid acquirements, at a period when the faſcinating example of ſuper-excellence on the mimic ſtage might otherwiſe allure many a fond parent from the requiſite attention to objects of real utility, which alone can qualify their children to act well their parts on the grand theatre of Life.

Yours, &c. JOHN GILCHRIST.

"*To John Gilchriſt, Eſq. Calcutta.*

"My dear Sir, *Canton, Jan.* 25, 1804.

"My health as yet has not permitted me to reſume my ſtudies in any material degree; but I hope ſoon to be able to proſecute them with effect.

"I take this opportunity of tranſmitting to you a copy of an Arabic and Perſian inſcription, found on a tomb ſituated at a ſhort diſtance from this place, and given to me by one of the Muſſulman agents here.

"He informed me, that it was the tomb of one of the Prophets, companions or diſciples *(Us, hab)* ſent here by them for the purpoſe of propagating the Mooſulman religion. He farther informed me, that many of the Chineſe profeſs the Moohummaden faith; that they have *Muſjids* (Moſques) of their own; and, moreover, that ſeveral of their literati are well verſed in the Arabic and Perſian languages, two of whom he himſelf had ſeen.

"This laſt circumſtance appears curious; and, if true, which I believe it to be, may furniſh a more direct channel of communication with the Chineſe Government than any we are acquainted with, their being only one of the ſupercargoes (young Sir George Staunton) who poſſeſſes any knowledge of the Chineſe language. I beg you will have the goodneſs to get the accompanying papers tranſlated, and tranſmit a copy of it to me, either in the Hindooſtanee or Engliſh, as you pleaſe.—It will be very acceptable, if

you

you forward to me, by the ſame opportunity, any of your publications which may have appeared ſince Auguſt laſt. I remain Yours very ſincerely,

"J. B. ELLIOT."

Mr. URBAN, *Tenby, Jan.* 20.

HAPPILY having purchaſed and peruſed Dr. Robert Hamilton's two admirable octavo volumes on *Canine Rabies* (a copy of which ought to be in every pariſh throughout the Britiſh Empire), I, truſting to your humanity, ſend you for publication what appears to me particularly eſſential in that moſt excellent medical work.

Canine Madneſs is too often incredibly infectious; therefore, touch not the wounded part with a finger, nor the ſlaver, nor aught on which or where ſlaver has fallen. To touch any part of the rabid animal, and its breath, is dangerous. More than one inſtance is recorded of aprons torn by mad dogs;—the females who ſewed up the rents bit off the ſewing-thread, and became mad.—Inſtantly let a young wholeſome perſon ſpit in a ſaucer, tea-cup, wine glaſs, or in a ſpoon; with this ſaliva bathe the wounds well, but not uſing naked fingers: and let the patient quickly make warm ſoap-ſuds, and waſh therein dirty linen, thus bathing well the wounded parts, a long time ſteeping them therein and therewith. If the cheek be bitten through, put into the mouth a ſponge ſoaked in ſalt-water; and next, waſh externally with ſalted water; which wipe immediately with fine rags, but deſtroy theſe immediately afterwards. Directly after this, ſcarify and cup the wounded parts, or rather cut totally out the wounded fleſh. Mr. Hunter, on examining the fleſh cut out, found it quite perforated; this proved that the fang had penetrated deeper. Thus, even after the exciſion, waſh the wound with ſtrong cauſtic, as *kali purum*, *arſenic*; remove the eſcar with a ſpatula; then, over and over, re-iterate the cauſtic, and remove eſcars ſucceſſively, till you reach a depth aſſuredly ſufficient; for a bliſter diſcovered a very deep ulcer after the part had been ſcarified, and cauſtic volatile alkali had been repeatedly dropped on the part. Ligatures at firſt may impede the progreſs of the venom; but the virus remains ſome time local and ſtationary, and apparently dormant; but this deadly ferment is ſecretly at work on the adjacent juices, till at length a ſecond inflammation of the wounded part enſues; and then the abſorbent lymphatic veſſels rapidly convey the virus, now become morbid, through the whole frame. The firſt inflammation immediately after the wound is made is only ſuch as ariſes from the prick of a thorn, or a ſcratch by a pin.

ROUX, after dilating, and ſuffering the wound to bleed much, thruſt with a wooden probe to the bottom of the wound *butter of antimony*, as a cauſtic, and ſpread it all over the wound and adjacent ſkin; and over all applied a bliſter; laſtly, he inſerted peas, to preſerve a deep ulcer during ſome nine weeks. SABATIER applied *butter of antimony*, and kept the wound open long. WESTERN dilated the wound, and applied *mercurial ointment* mixed with *turpentine*; laſtly *Peruvian bark in wine* much, during eight days. [I prefer ROUX.] Some *cauterize* the part.

The exciſion and cauſtic ſhould be renewed, if ever the ſecond or morbid inflammation of the wounded part enſues; repeat the cauſtic, and removals of eſcars, as before; and ſubſequent bliſter. Next bliſter the throat, and top of the ſpine; embrocate the ſpine and pit of the ſtomach; uſe nitrous acids; and, as tonics, uſe chalybeates, bitters, arſenic, oxygene gas. So on; until *Hydrophobia*: then the Doctors pronounce the caſe deſperate! [But, as a fever highly inflammatory now ariſes, and the patient is in a hopeleſs ſtate, bleed him exceſſively, and often, in quick ſucceſſion; but corroborate the ſpirits, to ſupport life. A Huntſman, thus treated, recovered, as out of a delirium.]

Yours, &c. WM. WILLIAMS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

SPECIMENS of genius and learning of every deſcription, whether of hiſtory or criticiſm, proſe or poetry, are to be found in your uſeful and entertaining Miſcellany. I have waited, therefore, with patience to ſee inſerted in your monthly publication ſome comments on the Alcaic Ode, written by the ingenious Chr. Anſley, Eſq. and addreſſed to Dr. Jenner, upon the ſubject and ſucceſs of Vaccine Inoculation, with commendation on the poem. I have ſeen the compoſition;

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it is in the true Lyric ſtile; and of the author it is peculiarly worthy of remark, that he is entitled to the meed of praiſe, as Simonides of Ceo obtained a prize, in the *eightieth year of their age!!!* The following two ſtanzas and ſhort addreſs are at your ſervice, as the poſſible means of producing the Alcaic Ode, and of gratifying the public eye, as well as private friends, in the peruſal, by an early publication of it in the Gentleman's Magazine.

The compliment due to the author turns ſimply upon Phœbus, and his ſuperior powers on the ſubjects equally of Poetry and Phyſic. C. T.

"Dilecta Phœbo, ſeu tibi carmina
Placent volenti, ſeu medicamina,
Celebrior more præſtas,
Ingenio pariſque poſſes.
Pergas merentes carminibus tuis,
Pergas iocri—qualia provocat
Jennerus. O Anſteye, ſuavem
Tange Chelyn reſonante plectro."

Perfecto carmine Alcaico,
Munuſculum hoc (quale cunque)
Auctori ſuo
extemporaneum dat
ſummo cum obſequio
necnon ſummæ laudis teſtimonio,
CAROLUS T.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 14.

IN the Hiſtory of Surrey lately publiſhed, the Editor, under the parith of Reigate, has inſerted two lines as being placed over the door of the poor houſe attached to that and other neighbouring pariſhes. As the book is not in general circulation, I ſhall beg leave to incloſe a copy of the lines:

"Ad Viatorem,
Non manet hic, mihi crede, comes,
ſed ſplendida, tantùm
Reddidit, en! Miſeris, tecta, ſuperba domus."

The incorrectneſs and badneſs of the above I ſhould have thought would have been a ſufficient reaſon for the learned Editor to have rejected them from the work; but, independent of that, there was no inſcription whatever at the time of the publication. Indeed, within theſe very few weeks, it was placed over the door, at the requeſt of ſome unknown perſon. When the circumſtance became known to the Guardian of the houſe, he very properly took the inſcription down, from an apprehenſion, no doubt, leſt he ſhould incur the imputation of being the author. As a well-wiſher to the Hiſtory, I have ſtated this circumſtance through the medium of your uſeful publication; as the inſertion of ſuch unauthenticated trafh is in every reſpect diſcreditable to a work of the kind; and, though I am well aware that it cannot be properly conducted without aſſiſtance, I truſt the Editor, in the next volume, will uſe ſome diſcrimination in the various accounts he may receive from his different correſpondents. SURRIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, Jan.* 4.

I BEG leave to refer A. Z. p. 1100, who inquires after the firſt introduction of Windmills, to p. 728 of volume LXXIII. He will there find that they were known in England in 1297, which is earlier than is generally ſuppoſed; and we may aſſign them to a ſtill earlier æra, as ſome of our Hiſtorians tell us, that at the battle of Lewis, in 1264, Richard, King of the Romans, took refuge in a Windmill*: though we may reaſonably doubt the conjecture of the late good Vicar of Cudham, p. 901, who would carry back their introduction as far as the time of the Domeſday Survey in 1086.—Admitting that the *parish* of Cudham had no ſtream ſufficient to turn a Watermill, might not the boundaries of its antient *manor* have been ſufficiently extenſive to include this deſirable accommodation; or, might not the mills recorded in the Survey have been ſituated in an adjoining manor, but appropriated to the uſe of the tenants at Cudham; and conſequently valued with that manor?

Your Correſpondent the "Architect," who ſo ably vindicates the works and the workmen of Old England from the undeſerved charge of *Gothic* barbarity, will, perhaps, indulge us by ſtating the earlieſt period in which he has noticed the repreſentation of Windmills, among the many relicks of antient Sculpture and Painting copied by his accurate and indefatigable pencil.

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham. Jan.* 7.

THE following Memoranda of the prices of grain, labour, &c. in Staffordſhire, in 1695, are copied from the pocket book of "Madam Chetwind's" Steward; and may afford ſome

* Tindall's Hiſt. of Eveſham, p. 283, where the authorities are quoted.

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amuſement to thoſe of your readers who are fond of recalling "the days of the years that are paſt."

Yours, &c. WILLIAM HAMPER.

January 1694-5.	£.	s.	d.
Pd. Tho. Spoooner for 60 ſtrike of barley	05	18	04
Pd. for 16 ſtrike of oates at 15d.	01	00	00
Pd. Mr. Pollett for 12 thr. ſtraw	00	08	00
Pd. Smyth for 2 ſtrikes of wheat	00	07	07
Pd. Wm. Adey for 6 ſtr. of wheat	01	04	06
March, pd. Walter Parton * 18 days	00	12	00
April, 1695, pd. Mrs. Pallett for 7 ſtr. of peaſe	00	14	00
Pd. Tho. Wright for the lay of 31 ſheepe, and hay	01	15	00
Pd. for 8 ſtr. of wheate	01	12	00
May, pd. Tho. Kendrick for 21 hd. of bricks	01	01	00
Pd. for a cow and a calfe	03	12	00
June, pd. Fra. Nevill making 370 ſtr. malt	01	17	00
Auguſt, pd. Walter, threſhing 7 days	00	04	08
Pd. Wm. Wood to pay for 6 ſtr. coales	01	05	06
November, pd. Jo. Hawkins 5 days ſawing	00	05	00
Pd. Mr. Webb for 10 weathers	06	05	00
Pd. Wm. Wood to pay for 5 ſtrike of coals to coake, and given the colliers	00	17	07
Pd. Edw. Sawyer for coaking the ſaid coals	00	09	00
Pd. Wm. Monk thacking and ridgeing the barne and houſes 3 days	00	08	00

* An huſbandman

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 10.

IT will doubtleſs be highly gratifying to the publick, to obſerve the remarkable Decreaſe of Death by the Small-pox, within the Bills of Mortality, as appears by the following comparative view:

1803.	Deaths.	1804.	Deaths.
January	181	January	120
February	121	February	77
March	95	March	44
April	61	April	38
May	69	May	38
June	48	June	29
July	50	July	35
Auguſt	67	Auguſt	27
September	85	September	83
October	61	October	50
November	152	November	45
December	180	December	50
Total	1,179	Total	586

This Decreaſe will appear ſtill more important, when compared with the annexed ſtatement of deaths by Small-pox, for fifty years, within the Bills of Mortality, averaged by ten years:

		Deaths.
From 1750 to 1759		19,642
1760	1769	24,435
1770	1779	22,039
1780	1789	17,121
1790	1799	17,685
Total, in 50 years,		100,922

Making an annual average of 2,018 deaths by Small-pox.

The following is an annual ſtatement of deaths by Small-pox in the preſent century:

	Deaths.		Deaths.
1800	2,409	1803	1,173
1801	1,461	1804	586
1802	1,579		

It is hoped the knowledge of theſe facts will ſtrongly tend to promote the beneficial practice of Vaccine Inoculation; it appearing, that the fatal diſeaſe of Small-pox has progreſſively declined, as the ineſtimable diſcovery of Vaccination has been introduced.

Yours, &c. HUMANITAS.

Statement of the Number of Perſons inoculated, at the Stations of the ROYAL JENNERIAN SOCIETY, *in 18 Months, from the Quarterly Reports.*

	Perſons.
Central Houſe	2,911
Surrey Chapel	2,110
Maze Pond, Southwark	387
Rotherhithe	510
Shadwell	512
Mile End	516
John-ſtreet, Minories	400
Biſhopſgate	1,070
Hoxton	816
Golden-lane	579
Clerkenwell	245
Gate-ſtreet, Holborn	216
Marylebone	1,528
Weſtminſter	218
	12,013
Inoculated before the Central Houſe was opened	275
Total	12,288

N. B. In the ſame period, 19,352 Charges of Vaccine Virus have been ſupplied from the Central Houſe, in Saliſbury Square, free of expence, to applications from moſt parts of the Britiſh empire, and foreign countries.

JOSEPH LEAPER.

1. *A Letter to* Phileleutheros Oxiensis, *occasioned by his "Short Account of certain notable Discoveries," contained in a recent Work, intituled, "Elements of General Knowledge."*

IN our review of the "Short Account," we were taxed with more than want of impartiality towards the author of the "Elements." If this be intended as a *defence* of him, we muſt confeſs that it is ſo diffuſe and ſo replete with wire-drawn and *vulgar* wit, that there is nothing to recommend it but the diſplay of the Letter-writer's learning; as if, by his Greek quotations, he meant to prove himſelf competent to enter the liſts with his antagoniſt. His "ſpeech bewrayeth" him a ſtudent of the lately united kingdom.

2. *The Biter bit; or, Diſcoveries diſcovered in a Pamphlet of certain notable Diſcoveries, ſuppoſed to be contained in a recent Work, intituled, "The Elements of General Knowledge."* By S. Nobody, *of* King's College, Oxford.

THIS is a ſhorter defence of the "Elements;" but not more ſatisfactory or intereſting.

One of theſe is aſcribed to a ſon of the printer.

Soon after we had reviewed the two preceding articles, appeared,

3. *Some Account of a recent Work, intituled, "Elements of General Knowledge, being Part the Second; with Remarks upon Two Articles publiſhed in the Britiſh Critic.* By J. Daviſon, *M. A.*

OUR opinion on the former part of this Account, vol. LXXIV. p. 449, is not in the leaſt altered by the avowal of the author's name. The Univerſity and their *New Statute* are ſo completely committed by the author of the "Elements," that it ſeemed a ſacred obligation on her ſons to enter upon a full and fair examination and diſcuſſion of his pretenſions, and how far he was to be conſidered as competent to his undertaking, to convey knowledge to "the *junior ſtudents in the Univerſities*, and the higher claſſes in ſchools—to thoſe who are qualifying themſelves to paſs the public examinations for their degrees, and to make the moſt uſeful topics of literature familiar and eaſy to general readers, who have not had the advantage of a learned education." From p. 9 to 34, the *Accountant* proves, that neither the definitions, nor the principles of the various parts of the Mathematics, are juſt. "The whole buſineſs of philoſophy is ſlurred over, and the fair expoſition of it totally evaded." (p. 18.) Bacon *diſcovered* neither gunpowder nor the teleſcope; they were known before; and, if Marcus Græcus treated of gunpowder in the ninth century, he was probably acquainted with the *Greek* fire of the antients, which a noble earl conjectures to be aimed at the navy of Great Britain. The firſt edition of the "Elements" diſpoſed of Copernicus in few words; the *fourth* gives a view of the Copernican ſyſtem, "either as taken by Copernicus himſelf, or as improved and filled up ſince his time." (p. 25.) This ſingle eſſay upon Copernicus would, of itſelf, oblige me to queſtion the author's competency to any philoſophical ſubject: it is an amendment of a former attempt. It appears upon an afterthought, with all the advantages which induſtry, quickened by the ſenſe of former deficiency, can give it. And the ſubject itſelf is of the very ſimpleſt conſideration. To draw out an epitome of the Copernican ſyſtem, that ſhall be juſt and conſiſtent in all its parts, and in proper terms, is ſo very humble a taſk, that he who fails in it muſt be far indeed from having philoſophy propitious to his exertions." (p. 28.) "The ſketch of Galileo's diſcoveries, in the firſt edition, is very imperfect; and, after having been retouched, it is very imperfect ſtill. It is quite grievous to think what treatment Kepler received in the firſt edition." (pp. 30, 31.) Only *five* of the *ſeven* ſatellites of Saturn are ſtated as diſcovered; and Mr. Boyle is made the inventor of the air-pump, which he himſelf diſclaims, referring to a printed report of Otto Guericke's contrivance, which he greatly improved upon. The ſame imperfection attends Mr. K's account of Bacon's philoſophical works, and of Herſchel's and Newton's diſcoveries. In the Hiſtory of modern Europe, ſo many deficiencies are pointed out, that our limits cannot comprize them. In the article of the Cruſades, Mr. K, after making "Mr. Gibbon ſit for the portrait of an unfaithful Hiſtorian, riſks the faith of a large portion of hiſtory upon a name ſo diſhonoured." (p. 45.) As the Cruſades are vindicated againſt Mr. G. ſo is the Hiſtory and Conſtitution of our own Country againſt Mr. K's miſrepreſentations and "ſerious hyperboles;" ſuch as, the reducing *whole counties* to foreſts,

reſts, and the introduction of the *Norman language* into the ſervice of our church; the inaccurate ſtatement of teſtamentary property, not real, but perſonal, and of repreſentation of cities and boroughs in parliament. Mr. D. ſays, he has "gone over ten pages of this Engliſh hiſtory, which is only a ſmall portion, a third part, of the chapter devoted to the ſubject, but ſufficient to aſcertain its general character. The remainder is of the ſame caſt, too often avoiding that diſtinct and open way of ſtating the matter, which is abſolutely neceſſary for conveying the firſt elements of information; being ſcanty where our annals run full and clear, and confining itſelf within verbal alluſions to the main topics of our Conſtitutional hiſtory." (p. 82.) It was not till the fourth edition of the "Elements," that the Statute of Treaſons was determined to be the work of Edward III. and not of Edward I.

"The ſtandard of language, we ſee, is firſt lodged with the poliſhed ranks of ſociety, in the courſe of a page paſſed into the hands of the learned, and now remaining with the people at large." (p. 94.)

Mr. K. preſumes, that "the loſt comedies of Menander and Philemon, and the loſt books of Polybius, *if they could be recovered, would probably make ſuch diſcoveries as conſiderably to abate the praiſe uſually beſtowed upon Terence and Livy.*" "Terence himſelf introduces his dramas as tranſlations from the Greek; nor do I think that our opinion of Livy's talents would be lowered by the recovery of Polybius. We know already that he took the ſubſtance of much of his hiſtory from Polybius; but we know alſo that he could derive his eloquence, his lights and beauties of compoſition, and his never-failing good ſenſe, on which accounts it is that we admire him, from no other ſource than his own cultivated mind;" ſays Mr. D. p. 96, 97. The error of making *Diodorus Siculus* blame ſet ſpeeches in Livy and Salluſt, retained in three editions, and left out in the fourth, is finely expoſed, and the *ſentences* proved to *belong* to Dr. *Jenkin*, in the *Reaſonableneſs and Certainty of the Chriſtian Religion*; (p. 103.) This is one of the apteſt detections in the "Account." Second to it, an "annual *and diurnal circuit of the earth round the blazing centre of the* [planetary] *ſyſtem*," forms a moſt ſingular phenomenon, quite unknown to aſtronomers; (p. 108.)

As Mr. K. confounds *Auguſtus* with *Antony*, *Trajan* with *Titus*, and *Pliny* the *younger* with *Pliny* the *elder*, ſo he appropriates to *Athens* the 3000 ſtatues, which his author diſtributes among Athens, *Olympia*, and *Delphi* (p. 130.); inverts the order of Alaric's invaſions of Greece and Italy, and makes Theodoric and Athalaric *labour to ſoften the rough manners of the Goths by the refinements of learning*, whereas they rather diſcouraged it (p. 132-3.); and the *Lombards* are made to gain poſſeſſion of Italy in the *fifth* century, whereas they did not before the cloſe of the *ſixth*; (p. 134.) Theſe and the ſix following pages are taken up with ſimilar errors and miſrepreſentations and miſ-citations, "in a book which concludes, in its 'Liſt of Editions,' with a challenge to the moſt operoſe kind of claſſical criticiſm."

"Of the large hiſtorical diviſions of the work, I conſider the Hiſtory of Rome to be much the beſt; but one ſtriking and eſſential defect in it is the total want of an orderly narrative of facts and events. The beginning of the firſt part is not excellent, and other parts are like the beginning. (p. 144.) In the ſecond, the fall of the Roman empire was not at the taking of Rome. The empire was divided, and the old capital in a manner abandoned. If an event, which altogether changed the ſtate of Italy, does not find a place in an abridgement of Roman hiſtory, it is an abridgement in truth, which abſorbs æras and revolutions." (p. 145.)

"The correct ſpeaker," ſays Mr. K. "rejects local and provincial forms of expreſſion for thoſe that are general. He converſes neither in the dialect of Somerſet nor of Norfolk*, but in that elegant phraſeology which has received the ſanction of the beſt *company*." (p 82.) Yet, in an apoſtrophe to the Deity, cited p. 108, Mr. K. violates Engliſh: "Extending *its* eager views to the contemplation of objects ſo vaſt, *our ſouls* feel the narrowneſs of *their* faculties to comprehend," &c. Iſaiah is made to prophecy *when Jeruſalem was laid in ruins*; whereas the ſubject-matter of his prediction was the future levent of Jeruſalem being laid in ruins. (p. 109.)

* The language, we believe, of the author of the Elements.

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The age of Cornelius [Sylla] is called *pure times* (p. 111); and the Roman laws are as much misrepresented as they are slightly touched. (pp. 111, 113.) The dissertation on the luxury of Rome is copied, with incorrect references, from the Origin and Progress of Language, III. 456. The *Ilissus* of Plato is one while denoted by the now *barenefs* and *unfruitfulneſs* of its banks, and another by its being almoſt dried up, inſtead of being *once full and flowing*; whereas all writers of antiquity ſpeak of it as *vlaha* and *aquula*, a contemptible and ſmall ſtream, nearly dry in ſummer, and only overflowing in winter*.

In his obſervations on Taſſe, Mr. K. has confounded the *arch* of *Conſtantine* with the *pillar* of *Antonine*. (p. 121.) Arioſto is made contemporary with Dante, Boccacio, and Petrarch; though he lived two centuries remote from Dante, in the moſt poliſhed age of Italian literature, under Leo X. (p. 125.) But this is of a piece with the placing Chryſoloras and Gaza of Theſſalonica in Italy *after* the fall of Conſtantinople; though the error had been corrected in Hody and Boerner, who are actually referred to by Mr. K. Chryſoloras ſpread Grecian learning through Italy long before the emigrants from Conſtantinople, and Pope Nicholas V. invited Theodore Gaza before 1453, but not ſo early as 1440, when he was neither pope, nor poſſeſſed of the means of patronage. *Calliſtus*, whom Mr. K. has ranked with the emigrants, hath little chance *to be recorded with honour in any annals of literature*, except in thoſe before us. He is an uncommon perſonage, whoſe hiſtory ſeems to be this: *Calliſtus* is a title of honour belonging, of undoubted right, to Johannes Andronicus; and *Conſtantius* (or Conſtantinus) belongs to another Laſcaris: for there were two of the name, famous in their time. We may imagine the original flood in ſome good book, Johannes Andronicus Calliſtus, Conſtantinus and Johannes Laſcaris Gaza, &c. out of which the ardour of compilation, joining and disjoining, produced that curioſity of biography, Calliſtus Conſtantius." (p. 128.)

"In the few pages which have been drawn from Monteſquieu on the Decline of the Roman Empire, ſeveral things are repreſented in a way contrary to Monteſquieu's meaning, as well as to the known truth of common true hiſtory." (p. 146.) "It was ſeen in part I. how the Hiſtory of the Peloponneſian War, delivered in the 'Elements of General Knowledge,' is at variance throughout, and in expreſs terms, with another hiſtory of it, written by Thucydides, whoſe authority, nevertheleſs, is alledged with as much courteſy as if it had been followed." (p. 147.) For ſome groſs miſrepreſentations in the Hiſtory of Greece, ill amended in a ſubſequent edition, and others equally glaring in the Hiſtory of England, we muſt refer to pp. 147—152. Mr. K's Eſſay on Oratory is gathered from Ward's Syſtem of Oratory, as is that on Logic from Duncan's Elements. "He who brings us fruit, though it be from another man's garden, ſtill deſerves our thanks for his trouble: only we would rather he did not ſpoil the fruit by an over-haſty hand in gathering. For the ſame reaſon, provided an author make a good uſe of the labours of his predeceſſor, we need not care *how* free it be; and, in the preſent inſtance, we ſhould not take it ill that an old book were given us again in epitome, had the epitome been to

* "On the left hand, returning from the Aquæduct, is the bed of the Iliſſus, and higher up the junction of the Eridanus. The water of this river was ſo bad, that the cattle would ſcarcely drink it. The Iliſſus is now, as it ever was, an occaſional torrent. In ſummer it is quite dry. During our reſidence at Athens, I ſeveral times viſited the bed after ſnow had fallen on the mountain, or heavy rain, hoping to ſee it filled to the margin, ruſhing along with majeſtic violence; but never was even the ſurface covered, the water lodging in the rocky cavities, and trickling from one to another.

"The poets, who celebrated the Iliſſus as a ſtream laving the fields, cool, lucid, and the like, have both conceived and conveyed a falſe idea of this renowned watercourſe. They may beſtow a willow fringe on its naked banks, amber waves in the muddy Mæander, and hanging woods on the bare ſteep of Delphi, if they pleaſe; but the foundation in nature will be wanting; nor, indeed, is it eaſy for a deſcriptive writer, when he exceeds the ſphere of his own obſervations, to avoid falling into local abſurdities and untruths." Chandler's Travels in Greece, pp. 78, 79.

lerably well made." (p. 138, 157.)

"A short section, title 'Chemistry,' contains something relating to the etymology of the name, and something in praise of the science, but no chemistry." (p. 159.)

The general character of the style is very verbose. (p. 163.)

"The enquiry into the nature of the pretensions of the ancient classics to the high rank which they have for ages held among literary productions, is exceedingly loose in its texture; and, if a person should enter upon it with some doubts on his mind, respecting the justness of that very large and humiliating doctrine, that the study of the antient classics is the only school of taste, he will find himself just where he was, not at all satisfied that their right to this high exclusive authority has been more than asserted. But it is nearer to the present purpose to remark with how little grace their beauties come commended to us in a tissue of wordy inflated expressions, than which nothing can be more unlike whatever is beautiful in them. An author who feels his subject, does not write so." (pp. 165—167.)

"The many instances of false grammar that occur, we should ascribe to inadvertency in a first edition. What shall we say to them, continued in a fifth?" (p. 167.) "Disagreements between the History and List of Authors are not unfrequent. The two sets of dates may sometimes be reconciled by those who do not derive their knowledge from the book which presents them. The mistake in the date of the age of Lysias is a faithful transcript of a mistake in Dr. Harwood's book." (p. 171.)

The strictures on the editions of the classics should all be transcribed, if our limits would permit. The travels of Serofani have been a source of blunder through five editions of the "Elements." "It is impossible to say what may become of History, so long as writers will guess at it, instead of enquiring." (p. 175.)

Mr. D. having entered a good deal into the detail of the work, hazards some opinion upon it, viewed in its largest masses; the classes of Language, History, Philosophy, Polite Literature and the Arts, and the Sources of our National Prosperity, &c. The great flaw in the List of Books is, that the preceding work does not lend it authority. The classical part of the List, which has an advantage over the rest, as it comes supported by the sanction of "some eminent scholars, both of Oxford and Cambridge," is much debased by being connected with Harwood's "View of the Classics;" a work which I consider as of no other value in classical learning than that of an Index." (p. 179.)

"I cannot dismiss these pages, without requesting it may be considered, in taking an account of them, that the work to which they relate does not profess original research, and indeed must be, in its very nature, a re-publication of some of the old stock of knowledge. It can be no disrespect to performances of this description to say, there is nothing in the hazarding of them, or the rate of talents employed, which should keep Criticism at a distance: I am far from being so presumptuous as to mean a slight to intelligent compilation. They who do not add to the common stock may yet deserve well of us, by managing it for our interest faithfully and wisely. In truth, we are born to a most ample inheritance; and it is honour enough for most men to be the stewards and directors of this accumulated capital of ages, to be charged with keeping our estate of learning in repair, and be trustees of it for posterity. Without wishing at all, therefore, to depreciate a work because it brings no new accession to our knowledge, I see no reason why we may not enquire whether it be likely to preserve and perpetuate what we have already got; and should we find our revenues impaired, and waste committed upon the lands, it is a thing that may as well be mentioned." (p. 181.)

"The charge against the British Critic's review of the 'Elements' is, a superficial perusal of it, contenting himself with the table of contents, and complimenting it with the praise of *originality*. With a corollary of anticipation, 'future editions will progressively have the benefit of the author's correcting hand, &c. &c.;' whereas very few conspicuous errors have been removed, wholly or in part, in the course of *five* editions; and of the additions that have been made, there is not one of a page in length without some substantial error in it. Even correction has sometimes made the matter worse." (p. 195.)

On the author of the present "Account," in his original character of Philo-

Phileleutheros Oxoniensis, the British Critic has made an unmerited and mistaken attack, and drawn forth a compliment, which, if we are not much misinformed, the public voice will join in paying to ORIEL College.

——— *Haud vivitur isthic*
Quo tu rere modo. Domus hac nec purior ulla est
Nec magis his aliena malis. ———

"His remarks are confined strictly to the contents of the book, which I do not take to be an absolute measure of the author's abilities." (p. 207.)

"The edition of the "Elements, &c." commonly quoted throughout, is the *fourth*. But, while the first part of these remarks was in the press, a *fifth* came out. On comparing the fourth and fifth together, I see that the last has preserved the faults of its predecessor most scrupulously, and is a perfect fac simile of it."—P.S. After this, what must we say of the assertion in our p. 661, that "the author has made several corrections in the course of the successive editions," and that "the publick have given sufficient proofs of their approbation by the rapid sale of the work," but that the *title-pages* only were successive?

On the whole, the "Elements" remind us of that Norfolk Justice, who, being advised that what he assumed for law was not law, replied:

"If t' be'n't so, t' should be so;"

while the *Reviewer* defends to the best of his power the author, the justice's countryman.

4. *Observations on the Causes of Clerical Non-residence, and on the Act of Parliament lately passed for its Prevention. By the Rev.* Samuel Seyer, *M. A.*

THE author presumes to think that the Legislature has done wrong to enter upon the business of Residence at all; that, having entered upon it, they have, without much good, enacted also much that is amiss; that they have, in some instances, descended to nugatory practices, and in other instances have ordered that which never will be executed. All this may be attributed to the novelty of the subject; for ecclesiastical affairs have for many years gone so much into disuse, that to the greater part of the nation they are become again new. Whoever has attended to the progress of this, and other similar bills, and gives any credit to the debates as reported in the public newspapers, must be convinced that in Parliament there is no regular system of opinion on church affairs. That the Clergy themselves have of late much neglected that kind of reading which relates to their own order, and that the nation in general is become indifferent to it, may be presumed from hence—that, though this business has been before the publick for three or four years, yet, probably, not more than eight or nine pamphlets have been published on the subject. It is to be wished that this professional reading may again become more frequent among the Clergy.

Mr. Seyer intended to publish his thoughts, whether the new act had passed or not; rightly seeing, that, if we may judge from the many decrees, canons, and other laws, that have been made on the subject of Residence, it is a duty which the Clergy have at all times been unwilling to perform; and that Henry VIII. by his Act was not the tyrant he is represented, but was "probably determined to be the master of his ecclesiastical, as well as of his civil affairs; and in that capacity began regulating the affairs of the Church, according to his best judgement; and he probably made this law with the real intention of putting a final period to an evil which had at all times been much complained of, but which the then supreme head of the Church was either unwilling or unable to prevent. If we consider that, in 21 Hen. VIII. 10*l.* would purchase nearly the same quantity of the necessaries of life that 80*l.* would now, it should seem that this fine was an actual prohibition of wilful non-residence. The infrequency of prosecutions rendered the law almost obsolete; and the evil of non-residence increased to a degree sufficient to provoke the indignation of serious men. The number of prosecutions brought against non-resident clergymen, compelled the Legislature to sanction its revival in full force, or repealing it, and substituting another in its place: they chose the latter.

What are Mr. S's ideas of Residence, may best be learnt from his "Representation of the duty of a parish priest. *I expect then that the Liturgy be read twice on a Sunday in every parish church; and this even more strictly in the country than in town, though the practice be otherwise, because it is impossible for all the persons of a farmer's family to be absent*

ſent from home at one time; and when divine ſervice is performed both parts of the day, thoſe who are obliged to be abſent from the church in the morning may be preſent in the afternoon. I expect a regular catechetical inſtruction of all the youth in the pariſh by claſſes, not exceeding eight or ten in each claſs; ſo that no perſon ſhall arrive at the age of 21 without being acquainted with all the articles of Chriſtian faith and practice, and without having ſome knowledge of the principal points of controverſy between the Church of England and its opponents: at leaſt it muſt not be by the miniſter's fault, if it be not ſo. I expect that no perſon in the pariſh be ſick whom he does not viſit, or endeavour to viſit, whether invited or not; and by viſiting, is meant praying with him; and that a ſlight ſickneſs be ſufficient for this purpoſe, leſt men be terrified at the ſight of a prieſt. If he be married, I expect his wife conſider herſelf as a deaconeſs of the church, and her family to be an example of ſobriety, cleanlineſs, and good order. I expect him to be acquainted with every houſe in the pariſh, and its inhabitants; and, in particular, that there be not a poor perſon there whoſe caſe he is not able to explain to an enquirer. A reſident clergyman of this kind is of the utmoſt conſequence in a ſpiritual conſideration; ſo is he likewiſe in a moral view. His inſpection, his enquiries, his influence, will tend materially to repreſs the ſpirit of intemperance, diſhoneſty, and other immoralities—he is at hand to check a refractory ſon, or to counſel a ſpendthrift huſband; to give advice to thoſe who want information, or countenance to thoſe who want ſupport. Should ſuch a man be unfortunately confined by ſickneſs to his houſe, or otherwiſe prevented from diſcharging his profeſſional duties, yet is his reſidence deſirable. The mere overlooking from his windows on the road, on the green, on the church-yard, or where it may, is not without its uſe, and the abode of his family is, or ought to be, beneficial to the pariſh. The political advantage of ſuch a ſyſtem of reſidence ought not to be overlooked. If every village neceſſarily contained ſuch a family as this, the ſolitude of the country would be much relieved, a great objection to rural life would be removed; we might hope to ſee ſome of our gentry return to the poſſeſſions of their anceſtors, and that flood, which for many years paſt has riſen to an unnatural height in cities, more evenly ſpread over the ſurface of our country." (p. 6—8.)

Mr. S. very properly confines reſidence to the *incumbent* himſelf; but, at the ſame time, juſtly obſerves, that, "to enforce a ſyſtem of indiſpenſable reſidence on the preſent incumbents, would not only be unjuſt in the attempt, but impoſſible in the execution; it would be the ſame as expelling them from their benefices. If the framers of the late Act had made this equitable diſtinction, they would have found themſelves at liberty to have enforced reſidence in a much ſtricter manner than they have done*.

"This juſt cauſe of non-reſidence is the ſmallneſs of the value of the benefices. If we take the value as given in when the firſt fruits and tenths were reſtored to the church, and allow its increaſe ſince that time to be at a medium two-thirds, and add beſides the ſuppoſed augmentations which have taken place, the actual ſtate of the value of benefices in England and Wales will probably be found nearly thus:

From 0 to 30l. per annum,		400;	conjectural, being ſuch as do not accept the Queen's bounty.	
From 30 to 36l. per annum		1071;	i.e. 1471	below 36l. per annum.
36	43l.	1267;	2738	43l.
43	58l.	926;	3664	58l.
58	66l.	1049;	4713	66l.
66	85l.	884;	5597	85l.

So that probably more than half the benefices of the church of England do not exceed 85l. per annum; and, as Sir William Scott obſerved in the Houſe of Commons, 3000 probably do not exceed 50l." (pp. 11—12)

The ſtate ought to aſſiſt and ſupport the church by making the incomes of the incumbents above that of ſectaries. Mr. S. conceives that, if a reſident cu-

* We have been informed, that one of the laſt new-made biſhops has adopted this ſyſtem, by moderating the reſidence of the *preſent* incumbents in his dioceſe, but making it an indiſpenſable condition with all *future* ones. EDIT.

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rate will be content with 60l. per annum, an incumbent, if he cannot live on it, ſhould be at liberty to accept a neighbouring living of equal value; and, by a plan ſuggeſted of ultimate preſentation, every benefice, as often as it becomes vacant, will be brought to trial whether it be really ſo poor as is here deſcribed or not; and if it can poſſibly maintain a reſident incumbent, either by means of the patron or the biſhop, it will find one." By the late act, non-reſidence upon benefices *of ſmall value* is legalized; and, no definition being given of what is meant by *ſmall value*, if we take 100l. as the term (which, ſince the biſhop is to be the judge, may be aſſumed), it may be proved, that non-reſidence is now legally eſtabliſhed in 3000 pariſhes, on this account alone; and that by an act which is intituled "*for enforcing the reſidence of ſpiritual perſons on their benefices.*"

This propoſed allowance to hold two ſmall benefices is far from an admiſſion of the principle of *pluralities*, which Mr. S. reprobates; as alſo a *conſolidation* of livings, by taking down two churches, or uniting them indiſſolubly under one incumbent*. Though averſe to pluralities, he does not inveigh againſt thoſe who hold them. He juſtifies neither the abuſe againſt them, or the plea for them. Without reſident curates the practice is really intolerable; and there is no reſident curate who will feel himſelf at liberty to go beyond his employer's directions, by doing which he may incur his diſpleaſure, and thus leſſen his own conſequence, or loſe his place. "The idea of an incumbent's ſuperintending the conduct of his curate, by occaſionally viſiting his pariſh †, is almoſt nugatory. Any groſs neglect of duty he can prevent; but the manner, the exactneſs of time, in which the duties are performed, the leſſer offices, and attention to his pariſh, and the many other minutiæ of conduct—theſe form the difference between a good and an indifferent pariſh prieſt; and theſe can never be controuled by occaſional ſuperintendance. On the whole, we may be ſure that in general an office, be it what it may, is more likely to be well performed by a principal than by a ſubſtitute." (p. 25.)

"It has been ſaid, that a non-reſident incumbent who employs a curate on his benefice is not idle, but probably ſerves a curacy himſelf in ſome other place. True; and if the reaſoning above be well founded, the evil is hereby increaſed; for thus 10 or 10,000 incumbents, who ought to perform their duties each in his own pariſh, exchange places with each other, and all the pariſhes are deprived of a reſident incumbent." (p. 26.) Mr. S's "opinions concerning the whole ſyſtem of Curacy are, it muſt be owned, at variance with thoſe who have lately influenced the Legiſlature to attempt to give permanency, and ſomewhat of independence, to this claſs of the Clergy." (p. 27.) He objects to the biſhop fixing the ſalaries of curates; thereby ſetting them up againſt their incumbents. It is making a maximum for the Clergy, which cannot be done by other wages: putting the curate into poſſeſſion of the parſonage-houſe is forcing a tenant on a landlord ‡. The injuſtice of the ſyſtem is ſo manifeſt, and the attack upon the freeholder's property of patron ſo violent, that it is wonderful how it could receive any countenance in a Britiſh Legiſlature." (p. 29.)

"It may be ſaid it is neceſſary to uphold the preſent ſyſtem of curacy, in order to provide a ſucceſſion of perſons fit to receive benefices. There is no validity in this objection. If every benefice had its incumbent reſident, ſtill there would be the ſame number of aged, infirm, and indolent, as at preſent, and the ſame number of perſons poſſeſſing large and populous pariſhes: all theſe would require the ſame number of curates as at preſent. There are beſides, probably, 800 benefices in the hands of deans, pre-

* Mr. S. obſerves againſt pulling down churches. "Surely it would ill become us of this generation to deſtroy the monuments erected by our anceſtors' piety, and to complete the ſpoliation of a ſacrilegious age." What would he ſay then to a Prelate, who ſanctioned not only the demolition or removal of monuments of perſons of all ranks, religious and civil, and ſcattering their aſhes with the common mould? EDIT.

† Eſpecially, we may add, if he comes only *to receive his dues*. EDIT.

‡ "I knew," ſays Mr. S. "an inſtance of a curate who *kept pigs* in the parlour of a modern ſaſh-built parſonage-houſe." We muſt ſuppoſe his income was ſo moderate, that "he would fain have filled his belly with the huſks the ſwine did eat." EDIT.

bend. ries

benefaries, &c. all or moſt of which require a curate, not to mention chaplains, and the like. And, after all, the number of perſons to be ordained into orders depends ſo entirely on the uncontrouled judgment of the biſhops, that, as long as the preſent ſyſtem of academical education is maintained, there will not be wanting a ſufficient number of perſons to ſerve God and their country both in church as well as in ſtate." (p. 30.)

"A third cauſe of non-reſidence is the holding of benefices by archdeacons, deans, and other dignitaries. If parochial come into competition with cathedral duties, it cannot require a moment's deliberation to determine that parochial duty is that which ſhould have been primarily enforced, and that the other ſhould be accommodated to it. There may be between three and four hundred benefices in this ſituation: theſe, ſurely, have the ſame right to a reſident incumbent as any others; and it might perhaps have been no bad compromiſe, if the new act had allowed to perſons under theſe circumſtances an abſence of ſix months from their pariſhes, inſtead of the ordinary allowance of three always, providing that a curate reſides in the pariſh during the abſence of his principal. A fourth cauſe of non-reſidence is ill health." (p. 31.) How much this is liable to abuſe, Mr. S. particularly notices; and therefore propoſes, inſtead of allowing the incumbent applying for relief to make his own affidavit, to let the biſhop, on application, iſſue his precept to two or three medical men of his own choice, who may examine the diſeaſed perſon himſelf, and any others able to give teſtimony. They ſhall be bound, in their anſwer, to give a ſtate of the caſe, and a poſitive opinion, whether life would be endangered by the incumbent's continuing on his benefice. If it be ſo, let the diſpenſation be granted of courſe. Mr. S. aſks, if an exchange of benefices could not be rendered more eaſy than at preſent.

A fifth cauſe of non-reſidence is the want of a parſonage houſe. There would probably be but little hazard in ſaying that there may be 3000 pariſhes in England and Wales without parſonage houſes. If there be but half that number, it is much to the diſcredit of the church and the nation. If government were diſpoſed to remove the difficulty, the mere expence of building would perhaps amount to 30,000l. *per annum* for thirty years. There are no adequate laws for the ſupport of parſonage houſes, and but two modes of procuring their repair. One is, by obliging the incumbent to repair during his life; a mode ſeldom practiſed, and generally impracticable. The churchwarden will not inform againſt his pariſh prieſt. The other mode of recovering money for dilapidations is the mode in general uſe; and, ſince we muſt attribute to it the very exiſtence of our parſonage houſes, it is evident it is in ſome degree effectual. Yet the ſuſtentation of the parſonage houſes is too often neglected. Great numbers of the clergy die, and leave behind them no property at all; or the incumbent leaves his family with a reduced and ſcanty income; and the dilapidations reduce the widow from a bare ſufficiency to abſoluje poverty. One ſtep further towards ruin has once at leaſt occurred; the money recovered has never been expended in repairs, nor could be recovered by the next incumbent. The remedy propoſed is, by the biſhop ſending ſurveyors, to be paid by a rate on every eccleſiaſtical preferment*, and report the ſtate to the biſhop, who ſhall have authority to enforce the repairs which this ſurveyor ſhall think neceſſary, including deanries, chancels, &c.† No objection can be made to this plan, when the incumbent conſiders that he is only a life-tenant, perhaps not even that; that others have an intereſt in the parſonage as well as himſelf; that the welfare of the church abſolutely requires ſome ſuch effectual plan; and that it is for the intereſt of his family to ſave them from dilapidations.

A ſixth cauſe of non-reſidence is the

* Perhaps only of ſuch of a given value, ſuppoſe 100l. per annum; and the repairs of the parſonage houſes of leſſer benefices to be otherwiſe provided for. EDIT.

† The dilapidations and neglect of chancels is ſcandalous. We have ſeen, not many years ago, a church by the ſide of one of the North roads, where the chancel had no glaſs in any of the windows, and the communion-table was expoſed to rain and birds; and it may be fairly preſumed the ſacrament could not be adminiſtered there even once a year.

situation of the parsonage-house in an inconvenient or perhaps unhealthy situation; in which case it might be expedient to allow the bishop to grant a dispensation for non-residence only after it shall be proved to him that measures have been taken by which an exchange of houses would eventually take place; or, if no situation can be found within the parish, to allow of one out of it. The last act says, "if the house of residence shall be unfit for residence, such unfitness not being occasioned by any negligence, defect, or other misconduct, of such ecclesiastical person," the bishop may grant a licence for non-residence. As these words are very indefinite, and the bishop cannot inspect every house himself, a large addition will be made to the number of non-residents; and it will draw on the utter ruin of those houses which are now only tending to decay for want of being lived in. An incumbent of easy fortune, finding a mean house on his benefice, will frequently purchase or build a house for himself, rather than make the other suitable to his convenience*.

Even under Mr. Gilbert's act, the defalcation is shewn to be too considerable for an incumbent to engage in." "It may be asked, no doubt, by persons of delicate habits and fastidious manners, would you oblige a gentleman to live in a mean cottage? The plain answer is, that the welfare of the church requires the incumbent's residence in his parish; and to that rule he ought to submit. Meanwhile, he may improve his house or enlarge it, as far as prudence will permit; or, if he foresees inconveniencies, as some there are in enlarging, the ingenuity of modern workmen will furnish him with temporary and removeable accommodations both for his house and out-houses; and, lastly, there is no cottage so mean, but extreme neatness within and without will distinguish the abode of a gentleman from that of a peasant†."

An eighth cause of non-residence is, when the incumbent and his parishioners have been at variance on account of tithes or other dues: so that the residence of the incumbent may be rendered unpleasant to himself, and sometimes even dangerous. When this happens without the fault of the minister, it were to be wished that his residence might be dispensed with, by exchange of benefices.

The last cause of non-residence is, where the incumbent is a chaplain or schoolmaster. Mr. S. properly contends, that the care of a parish, and the mastership of a school, are incompatible: but not an incumbent having two or three pupils. The domestic chaplains and tutors of noblemen and gentlemen are usually young men of good abilities, who engage in that employment in hope of obtaining preferment at some future time by means of a respectable connexion. The situation of such clergymen is generally so easy, and full of reasonable expectations, that there seems no good reason why the great duty of residence should be dispensed with on their account. When their expectations are fulfilled, and a benefice is offered, why should such clergymen be exempted from the general duty more than others? If their chaplaincy be such as to require their actual service and attendance, let them choose that situation which may be most suitable, and not attempt two offices incompatible with each other. Some indulgence might, perhaps, be allowable towards chaplains in the army and navy, because their situations are seldom permanent.

All other pleas in favour of non-residence, Mr. S. considers as frivolous and endless. He should consider too what a difference there is between the

* Agreeable to this observation, there are some parsonage-houses built, or added to, by rich incumbents, to whom situation is a motive for residence, that must infallibly be pulled down, in whole or in part, by the next incumbent, who has only the income of the living to support him: and there are other houses which, having fully served the purpose of the former incumbent and his family, must be sacrificed to the taste of his successor or his lady, because he has other resources to supply his improvements. EDIT.

† May we not add, that fashion urges many of our laity, both nobility and gentry, into mansions which they affect to designate by the name of *Cottage*, and whose capacity to lodge them hardly deserves a better? But, perhaps, it should be considered that these are, after all, the cheapest residence for our self-created gentry, who have no hereditary mansion. EDIT.

qualifications of academical or town-bred clerks, before and after his promotion to a country-living. Let us ſuppoſe him ſeated in a pariſh ſufficiently productive of tythes and dues of every kind, but compoſed of a motley ſet of inhabitants, of all the deſcriptions that a market-town can produce. If, peradventure, he is a literary man, he may be the only one within a circuit of five or more miles. The ſame may be his misfortune if he is a card player. The ſame, if he riſes above the converſation of farmers, ſhopkeepers, and the vulgar. To this add, that he may take to wife a female for whom he has languiſhed during his fellowſhip, or become enamoured with where he was curate. If ſhe can perform the honours of a Curacy, ſhe may not ſuſtain the *onus* of a Rectory. If ſhe has children, they may not be born into fit ſociety. If ſhe has none, ſhe may not always be ſupplied with dogs and birds to relieve the long-lived hour. If the pariſh is not plagued with a lord or a ſquire, or any of the intermediate ranks, there will be nobody to ape; for, as to the old dames that might be glad of a little converſation, or the young demoiſelles, who might aſpire after the faſhions, ſhe is not to degrade herſelf to ſuch ſociety. "Thus," as Mr. S. remarks, "one man wiſhes to live in a different part of London, that he may be among his relations and other connexions; another finds it convenient to live in a city for the education of his children, or for the ſake of literary ſociety and purſuits. One would leave his country pariſh for the ſake of cards or town amuſements [or a popular town lecture]; another would quit his town reſidence for the ſake of hunting and rural ſports. There would be no end of ſuch pleas. To as many as could be heard with patience, it might be replied: "You act unreaſonably in requiring that ſuch little intereſts as theſe ſhould operate againſt the general benefit of the church. The reſidence of the clergy is a matter of the greateſt neceſſity; and when you undertook the office of a clergyman, and the care of a pariſh, you knew the terms on which you engaged yourſelf. If you can procure, by exchange, a benefice more ſuitable to your inclinations, it is well; if not, return to your duty, be found at your poſt, and, when you are convinced of the unavoidable neceſſity of reſidence, believe all theſe little inconveniencies—*animus ſi non deficit æquus*—will be eaſily remedied, or eaſily endured." (p. 51.) Mr. S. does not apply the regulations for reſidence to the preſent incumbents, who entered into their profeſſion on different terms. If it be objected that ſtrictly to enforce the reſidence of the clergy would injure the right of patrons, it cannot be denied that it will leſſen the ſaleable value of preſentation. It is not, however, *generally* true, that the right of patrons would be injured by enforcing reſidence; becauſe, out of 6,000 benefices which are in lay patronage, it is not unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that half are in the hands of ſuch perſons as are ſuperior to the conſideration of ſelling them; and of the remaining 3,000, taking the known proportion of all the benefices in England, about 2,000 may be below the value of 100*l.* per annum. Now, the ſaleable value of a benefice below that value, unleſs its ſituation, or ſome other particular circumſtance, make it deſirable, is nothing; there remain, therefore, only 1,000 benefices, the ſale of which would be affected by enforcing reſidence. Whether it be owing to theſe conſiderations, or that patrons really conſider that they have a duty to perform, as well as a right to maintain, the fact is, that they have, during the public diſcuſſion of this ſubject, ſhewn themſelves indifferent to the event." (p. 53.)

After ſtating that non-reſidence is now juſtified by law in 7,000 benefices, i. e. that 7,000 incumbents out of 10,000 have a legal right to it when they chuſe to claim it, beſides thoſe who had this right by the old ſtatutes, Mr. S.'s final opinion upon this ſubject is, that, with all its imperfections, the nation would better have adhered to that law which has been in force now for near 300 years, and has certainly produced more good than evil, than have adopted a new law, which multiplies and legalizes the excuſes for non-reſidence, inſtead of diſcountenancing it altogether. (p. 55.)

Mr. S. next examines the clauſe about the clergy farming; and accounts for the prohibition in the 21ſt of Henry VIII. as intended to prevent the monaſteries from leaſing their lands to individuals of their own body, or to vicars dependent on them, that thus, although the lands were poſſeſſed by the

the clergy, the laity might derive a benefit from them. However this might have been, when applied to the clergy of modern times the prohibition is manifeſtly abſurd and illiberal. The ſtatute of king Henry VIII. prohibits the practice in general, but it allows as large an exemption as a reaſonable man could wiſh; but the late act, without making any material difference in the thing itſelf, has made it neceſſary moreover to procure the approbation of the biſhop for the purpoſe; and, while it allows a clergyman to cultivate his freehold property, forbids him to cultivate, without leave of the biſhop, his leaſehold property, though, perhaps, deſcended to him from his anceſtors. "The whole ſubject of farming land had better have been omitted. There is no end to ſuch minute law-giving, when once the ſpirit is gone forth. In our profeſſion, for example, why has this new ſtatute fixed upon farming alone, and not proceeded to many other avocations which ſometimes occupy too great a ſhare of a clergyman's attention? Will the legiſlature proceed on this plan? will it prohibit the clergyman from playing at cards or dice, from hunting and ſhooting, from painting and fidling, and even from gardening? for theſe amuſements do at preſent occupy more hours of the clerical tribe, and are moſt of them more derogatory to the clerical character, than the practice of farming. When the latter ſhould have been carried to a reprehenſible extent, it would have been time enough for the legiſlature to have interfered." (p. 62.)

"The power granted to the biſhop by this ſtatute is another ſubject which claims attention. It is better to live under a preciſe law, without hope of evaſion, than with a probability (uncertain of courſe) of being able to evade it by the indulgence of a ſuperior. A body of men are more likely to be liberal and reſpectable living under known and poſitive laws, than if they are ſubject to the uncertain will of a ſuperior; and it is to be feared that young men, equally reſpectable, would not enter into the profeſſion under the latter circumſtance, as they would enter into it under the former. If this power of granting or refuſing licences be indefinitely lodged in the hands of the biſhops, it is eaſy to ſee that the clergy muſt become ſubſervient to them, for the ſake of a benefit which it may be ſome time or other convenient to obtain. That biſhops ſhould have authority over their clergy is truly to be deſired; but, by *authority* ought to be underſtood the power of enforcing the laws, not the arbitrary determination of particular caſes. The right of epiſcopal juriſdiction to ſuch an extent as ſome men of high epiſcopal principles hold, I am perſuaded can be proved neither from the practice of the primitive church, nor from the original ſettlement, or progreſſive ſtate, of the church of England. The ſituation of thoſe very perſons to whom this diſcretionary power is intruſted will be peculiarly unpleaſant. Laſtly, the difficulty of executing this act appears to be greater than has been duly conſidered. Hitherto the intercourſe between a clergyman and his diocеſan has in general been little; ſimilar to that which exiſts between a private gentleman and the magiſtrate of his neighbourhood; and many men have ſpent good and uſeful lives, without once having occaſion to appear before him, or hold any correſpondence with him. The late act will make a conſiderable alteration in that reſpect. In a dioceſe of 400 benefices, perhaps 150 of the incumbents apply for leave to farm, which leave muſt be repeated when the leaſe ſhall expire, and as often as the petitioner finds it convenient to change his fields. Perhaps 100 incumbents apply for leave of non-reſidence, which muſt be repeated every two years; and the biſhop muſt examine into each of theſe caſes, and a great number of curates muſt be licenſed, which heretofore was little practiſed. An attention to theſe caſes, moſt of them attended with trifling circumſtances, cannot but be irkſome, and, to one who is required to live in the metropolis a part of the year, very inconvenient; and, where a perſonal interview ſhall be neceſſary (which will be ſo generally, if caſes are ſtrictly enquired into), it will be impracticable. The conſequence will be, that the difficulty and delay to which ſome caſes will be liable, and the trifling nature of the petition in others, will induce many clergymen to neglect any application at all, and to riſque the conſequences of the omiſſion; and it cannot be expected that the biſhop will bring vexation on himſelf by ſearching after delinquents; he will in general be indifferent

different to the omiſſions." (pp. 71, 72.)

"From the firſt hour that the reſidence of the clergy was diſcuſſed in print, I had but one opinion—that the ſubject was not before its proper court, and that it was more likely to be ſatisfactorily arranged by profeſſional experience and deliberation, than by parliamentary debate. But the juriſdiction, and even the deliberative capacity, of the church has been dormant for near 100 years. Ever ſince the year 1717, when the Convocation ſat for the laſt time for diſpatch of buſineſs, what few eccleſiaſtical affairs have been thought neceſſary have been transferred to the general legiſlature. I am ſurely more of the citizen than of the prieſt. I acknowledge unequivocally the right of the ſtate to a ſupreme controul over the church; yet I have always decidedly thought, and I truſt that the opinion may be made public without offence to any man, that, by debarring the clergy from meeting in their convocations, or otherwiſe, the ſtate has acted unwiſely. I venture, with ſome trepidation, however, to queſtion all thoſe members of the legiſlature, who will receive my ſaying, whether they are clear that they, being a lay aſſembly, have a right in conſcience to regulate the diſcipline of the church. The writer of theſe obſervations is of opinion that they have no ſuch right; that ſuch proceedings are not acceptable to a well-informed conſcience; and that a bleſſing can ſcarcely be expected upon them. To one who thinks thus, it is truly painful to ſee gentlemen of reſpectability, of learning, and of piety, engaged in the unhallowed office of making laws for the church of Chriſt, and doing that which the Catholic church has generally held lawful for the clergy only to do. If any reader be ſtartled at the opinion here advanced, or if he be ſo far ignorant of it as a diſputed queſtion, the many arguments both for it and againſt it do not occur to his mind, he has much to learn on a ſubject highly intereſting, and too much forgotten. But as this is no place for a theological diſputation, let it only be enquired whether it be conſtitutional and prudent in the legiſlature to take away the juriſdiction of the clergy, and tranſfer it to themſelves? Whether it be conſtitutional or not muſt depend on the ſenſe affixed to the word *conſtitution*. If by it nothing more be underſtood than the form of government eſtabliſhed by law, then *legal* and *conſtitutional* mean the ſame thing; and thus the ſettling eccleſiaſtical affairs by parliament alone is certainly conſtitutional; for it has been legally practiſed for near a hundred years paſt, and was ſo practiſed at the Reformation, and ſome time before and after. But if by the word *conſtitution* be meant not ſo much a *form*, as a *ſpirit* of government inherent in the form, the idea of which every well-read Britiſh man ſufficiently comprehends, and according to which we ſay, when reading the hiſtory of our country, that ſuch a practice or ſuch a law was conſtitutional, and ſuch another was not conſtitutional, though authorized and enacted by the ſupreme power; if this be the meaning of the word *conſtitution*, then it is unconſtitutional to ſettle eccleſiaſtical affairs by the authority of Parliament alone. For the clergy was always one of the three eſtates of the realm, and the convocation as much a part of the conſtitution as the parliament, being in fact a part of the parliament itſelf, as the three eſtates, according to the uſage of antient times, continued to aſſemble in one houſe. Without expreſſing any determination upon this part of the queſtion, let us next enquire whether it be prudent to take away the juriſdiction of the clergy." (p. 73—75.)

Mr. S. thinks the clergy are not repreſented in *both* houſes of parliament as the laity are. "As the Houſe of Commons has been maintained as a balance againſt the power and influence of the nobles, ſo the inferior clergy always thought the lower houſe of Convocation a conſtitutional balance againſt the power of the prelates; and it is preſumed that, if they of the preſent day had poſſeſſed any ſuch means of explaining their ſituation, much of the late ſtatutes would not have been enacted. Not only in great legiſlative queſtions, but alſo for the diſpatch of leſſer matters relating to diſcipline and arrangement, the want of a clerical aſſembly of ſome kind is much felt. The Church of England is in this reſpect deprived of the advantage which her adverſaries the ſectaries poſſeſs. They have their annual meetings of miniſters through their ſeveral diſtricts, where the buſineſs of the ſect is arranged, and the ſpirit of the party is kept alive; but among the clergy the profeſſional ſpirit is extinct, for want

of

of such assemblies *, and with it professional zeal and professional learning are decaying. Some irregularities regularly creep into every society; some perhaps have crept into the Church, both among the clergy and the people. Some innovations might be checked; some improprieties might be amended; some causes of complaint might be removed; some doubts might be cleared; some duties might be enforced, some notorious immoralities might be discouraged, if the Church possessed the common means which other societies have of regulating their peculiar concerns. Let the Convocation sit as usual, or (which perhaps might be preferable) let the diocesan synods be regularly assembled, and the Church would be in some degree accountable for the conduct of its members, which at present it can scarcely be said that it is. I know the party violence, the malignant indifference, and the suspicions of Government, which occasioned the disuse of Convocations; and I know that, even at present, many persons, whose station in life ought to give them better information, regard the Church with a caution and suspicion which is really ridiculous. The Church is now completely at the mercy of the State. It might forbid her decrees from being executed after they are past; or it might inhibit her proceedings at their commencement; no resistance could be made, or even thought of: it might even seize upon all her temporal possessions, and were certain of nothing but persuasions and arguments to oppose. I do not say this as finding fault with the order of things as they now are: the State ought to have its supremacy, and the Church to support its subordination; but when the Church is so subject as it now is, when her Clergy are eminent for loyalty, and are besides related by consanguinity and affinity to half the families in England, there surely can be no political danger in allowing them to regulate the internal affairs of their own society. I conclude, by leaving these Considerations to the conscience of some, and the political wisdom of all, whom Providence has called to take part in the administration of the Commonwealth:—my first earthly wish is for the prosperity of my country, and that prosperity is deeply interested in the welfare of the Church of England.

5. *Letters, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1796, of* John Wilkes, *Esq. addressed to his Daughter, the late Miss* Wilkes; *with a Collection of his Miscellaneous Poems. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Mr.* Wilkes. *In Four Volumes.*

IN the Memoirs prefixed to this Collection very little information will be found beyond what has already appeared at large in our vol. LXVIII. p. 77. A few gleanings have, however, been selected.

Lord Mansfield, we are here informed on the unquestionable authority of Mr. Strahan, was of opinion, that "Mr. Wilkes was the pleasantest companion, the politest gentleman, and the best scholar he ever knew."

The Editor's assertion, that Mr. Wilkes's "fame" was "hourly on the decline," is exactly the reverse of the fact. The flame, if not so fierce as it had been, was steady; and he had almost redeemed the loss of character.

Portraits are given both of Mr. and Miss Wilkes, from a painting by Zoffani. The original, in that able artist's best manner, is a scene in a garden, in which Miss Wilkes, standing in an easy attitude, is conversing with her father, who sits looking up at her with that calm extacy which none but a fond father can properly appreciate. Never was there an instance in which paternal tenderness and filial affection were more happily exemplified than in the originals; and the painter has happily caught the idea. By separating the portraits, this effect is totally lost. The likenesses, indeed, are tolerably well preserved, and that of Miss Wilkes is very pleasing; but the father's, as here given, conveys the ludicrous idea of an idiot gazing at vacuity.

* What then avail Visitations, Episcopal and Archidiaconal, which were instituted, not to hear the Visitor deliver "the word of exhortation," but to reform abuses, not to collect the clergy of a district as by roll-call to exhort them to decency in dress, to caution them against Methodism, and to recommend to them a revisal of their own faith. But if churchwardens bring forward a complaint of the state of the parsonage-house, too desolate to admit even a pauper, much more an occasional curate, who may ride to serve the church weekly at an appointment that will hardly pay for his horse-keep; such complaints will remain unredressed from one Visitation to another, and yet the fees be paid notwithstanding. EDIT.

Without

Without entering into any arguments for the propriety or impropriety of publishing familiar letters, we are not so fastidious as to say that the perusal of the present collection has displeased us. Not a single letter in these volumes could possibly have been written for the public eye; yet, with only one exception (the description of a Christmas-day dinner, 1779), they reflect not the least discredit on the writer. They are, generally speaking, the tender effusions of a father, writing in the fullest confidence to a beloved child, anxiously alive to her health, her comforts, and her highly-cultivated perfections; but they are intermixed with such perpetual traits of refined epicurism, that those who have no acquaintance with Mr. Wilkes but through the medium of these letters will naturally suppose that his thoughts were much absorbed in the luxuries of the table. In justice to his memory, however, let it be told, that his convivial invitations were in general select, and never numerous. His maxim was, that a dinner party, to be comfortable, should never consist of more than the number of the Muses, nor of less than that of the Graces. He spared neither trouble nor expence in providing what was exquisitely good. When in London, he had frequently his mutton from Bath or Wales; when at Sandham cottage, from Southampton; and his fish from the Devonshire coast. He had the happiest address in grouping his friends, and of entertaining them with the highest elegance, both at the table and after it; and was himself a very moderate, but delicate feeder; and very abstemious at the bottle.

The letters written during the King's illness in 1788 are highly interesting; and the Prince of Wales's solemn declaration respecting his supposed marriage is a very remarkable fact.

But in vain do we look here for those "Memoirs of himself," which he mentions with much satisfaction, and of which, in 1780, he read "chosen parts" to Dr. Wilson, and which We also have frequently heard him read. In vain, also, do we seek among the few "Poems" for the elegant "Odes of Anacreon," with no small portion of which we have repeatedly been entertained, and which he certainly intended for the press; as he did the few highly-finished short Speeches delivered by him, as Chamberlain at Guildhall, on presenting the freedom of London to several eminent public characters; the last of them to Admiral Waldegrave, not many days before his death. All these, however, were transmitted by himself to our former volumes.

His "Introduction to the History of England" might, without any material injury to his reputation, have been suffered to sleep in its obscurity.

6. *The Correspondence of the late* John Wilkes *with his Friends, printed from the original Manuscripts; in which are introduced Memoirs of his Life, by* John Almon. *In Five Volumes.*

AFTER having given an impartial opinion of the preceding article, we may now say, *Paulo majora canamus.* From the advertisements in the newspapers, the reader at a distance from the Metropolis might naturally suppose that these were two different editions of the same work, brought forth by rival booksellers running a race to catch the gale of popular curiosity. But this is not exactly the case. The collections are different, and the letters written at different periods. The edition in four volumes, however, would probably never have appeared, had not the other been previously announced. If the two publications were properly amalgamated, and two-thirds of the contents suppressed, the publick would be gratified with *three* amusing volumes.

Those who are not old enough to recollect the busy scenes of *Wilkes and Liberty* will, in the present volumes, be furnished with a satisfactory peep behind the political curtain into scenes in which Mr. Almon was himself a *subaltern actor.* His intimacy with Mr. Wilkes began in 1761, and continued till the Patriot's death; and, in addition to his own personal knowledge, he has had access to some authentic sources of information.

Mr. Wilkes's several contentions with the Ministers of the Crown are fairly stated; and some important facts recorded, which have never been laid before the publick.

An account of the families of Wilkes and Mead is properly prefixed; of Mr. Wilkes's ill fate as a candidate at Berwick in 1754; and his success at Aylesbury in 1757 and 1761. His portrait, engraved by Caroline Watson from a painting by Pine, is well executed, and a pleasing likeness.

In the "total abandonment of every ho-

honourable principle," demonstrated in the character given of Mr. Wilkes in "The Briton," after the warm expressions of gratitude professed in the letters of Dr. Smollett here exhibited, is a melancholy proof (in the Doctor) of the imperfection of human nature.

The applications of Mr. Wilkes for the embassy to Constantinople and the government of Canada are satisfactorily detailed; with the process of his apprehension as author of "The North Briton," and the subsequent proceedings during the political turmoil which it occasioned.

The correspondence with his daughter is of the same amiable complexion with those in the preceding article, but in general on subjects of higher interest; and in the present volumes are some from correspondents of high respectability. The Account of his Tour to Naples, is particularly interesting; as are his Letters to Mr Cotes, in which his inmost sentiments are laid open. Many there are, however, which might well have been spared.

The Remarks on Sir John Coxe's Speech, when he reprimanded the Magistrates of Oxford, is an admirable specimen of irony, but it is unmercifully and unjustifiably severe.

In 1769 he was elected alderman of Farringdon Without; and from that period his consequence was gradually resumed. In 1771 he was elected sheriff; in 1774, lord mayor; and in 1777 was so fortunate as to obtain the important and lucrative office of Chamberlain of London, which completely recruited his finances, and enabled him to discharge with punctuality every the minutest debt which either law, or equity, or the honour of a gentleman, required him to pay. And here we are glad to find the excellent Speeches to eminent Statesmen and Warriors which are alluded to in the preceding article*.

His elegant and accurate editions of Catullus and Theophrastus, which will descend to posterity among the *Libri rariores*, are duly noticed; accompanied with billets of acknowledgment from men whose praise is solid fame—from Lords Spencer and Mansfield—Dr. Warton—Mr. Hastings—Mr. Cracherode—Mr. Sylvester Douglas (now Lord Glenbervie)—Mr. Holwell—Sir Joseph Banks—Mr. Baldwyn, &c. &c.

The melancholy situation of the widow and daughter of *Sterne* is truly affecting. They were left in the most distressing circumstances. "His debts amounted to 1100l.; his effects, when sold, did not raise above 400l." Who that pities these but must detest the Bramin and Eliza, notwithstanding all his specious sentiment?

Mr. Wilkes's "Supplement to the Miscellaneous Works of Mr. Gibbon" is a highly-finished and valuable essay.

The "Introduction to the History of England" is again repeated.

The description of the *Villakin* in the Isle of Wight might have been much improved from our account and view of it in February last, p. 103. Of this elegant retreat, which Mr. Wilkes characterizes as "olim silvestribus horrida dumis," but which he had made a little earthly Paradise, we are enabled, from a MS. of his own, to subjoin the following particulars:

"The lowest room near the sea is 24 feet by 18; the height 18 feet; a recess for a side board. The Tuscan room is 23 feet 4 inches by 13 feet 8 inches; the height 11 feet. The number of prints in the Tuscan room 1312. The recess in the Tuscan room 6 feet 4½ inches by 3 feet 1½ inch. Miss Wilkes's seat is 14 feet in length, by 4½ feet in depth. The large seat near the sea is 21½ feet in length, 16½ feet in depth. The length of the grass walk near the sea, called Miss Wilkes's walk, is 445 feet. The length of the Bird gallery is 20 feet. The diameter of the French circle for the dance in the garden is 16 feet.

"The year 1785 has been particularly propitious to roses, white lilies, maples, and sycamores, palm-trees, Siberian crabs, mountain-ashes, and jessamines."

Of the literary productions of Mr. Wilkes not now reprinted the following list is given by Mr. Almon:

"An Account of Hampden's death; in which he differs from Lord Clarendon, and all the other Historians, in describing his wound as not coming from the enemy. Some Political Essays, printed in the St. James's Chronicle, in the year 1761, at the time when George Colman, Bonnel Thornton, and Robert Lloyd, were contributors to that paper. Observations on the Papers relative to the rupture with Spain; with two Papers of the Monitor on the same subject, 1762. "The North Briton," from No. I. published on the 5th of June, 1762, to No. XLV. published on the 23d of April, 1763, in two volumes. A few copies of a *third* volume of "The North Briton" were printed at his own private press, but were never published. "A Peep in o Futurity," written in 1763. Annual verses on Miss Wilkes's birth-day. Some written in France;

* That to Admiral Waldegrave is misdated. It should be 1797, not 1793.

France; some in the King's Bench Prison; and some in London; all printed in "The Founding Hospital for Wit." 'A letter to the Right Honourable George Grenville, occasioned by his publication of the speech which he made in the House of Commons, on the Motion for expelling Mr. Wilkes, on the 3d of February, 1769: with an appendix of papers therein referred to. His Controversial Letters with Mr. Horne, in 1770 and 1774. His addresses to the City of London, and to the County of Middlesex. His Speeches in Parliament from 1774, two volumes. Another edition in one volume. The last edition *(see our blue Cover)* is the best. But notes are wanting to elucidate many passages and allusions."

Some extracts shall now be given.

Vol. I. p. 54. "An account of the dismission of Mr. Legge was written by Dr. Butler bishop of Hereford. It was printed in quarto, as a pamphlet. It has been since several times printed, in different publications."

P. 77. "David Malloch, author of many forgotten poems and plays, was formerly usher to a school in Scotland. On his arrival from the North, he became a great declaimer at the London coffee-houses against the Christian Religion. Old surly Dennis was highly offended at his conduct, and always called him Moloch. He then changed his name to Mallet, and soon after published 'An Epistle to Mr. Pope on Verbal Criticism.' Theobald was attacked in it, and soon revenged himself in the new edition of Shakspeare: 'An anonymous writer has, like a Scotch pedlar in wit, unbraced his pack on the subject. I may fairly say of this author, as Falstaff does of Poins: "Hang him, baboon! his wit is as thick as Tewksbury mustard; there is no more conceit in him than a *mallet*." 'Preface, p. 52, edition of 1733.

"This Malloch had the happiness of a wife, who had *faith* enough. She *believed* that her husband was the greatest poet and wit of the age. Sometimes she would seize and kiss his hand with rapture; and, if the looks of a friend expressed any surprize, would apologise that 'it was the dear hand that wrote those divine poems.' She once lamented to a lady, how much the reputation of her husband suffered by his name being so frequently confounded with that of Dr. Smollett. The lady answered, 'Madam, there is a short remedy; let your husband keep to *his own* name.'

"The same man published lord Bolingbroke's Posthumous Works, for which a presentment was made by the grand jury of Middlesex. Johnson said, that lord Bolingbroke had charged a blunderbuss with all manner of combustibles against the human race; and that he dared not to let it off himself, but had hired a rascal to pull the trigger.

"In the octavo abridgement of Johnson's Dictionary is an article of '*Alias*, for otherwise; as, Mallet, *alias* Malloch; that is, *otherwise* Malloch."

P. 84. "The Argyle library was sold again by auction by Leigh and Sotheby June 1785."

Vol. II. p. 58. "I am now got from the Hotel de Saxe, which was very expensive; and am with Miss Wilkes, in the Rue St. Nicaise. I pay 2400 livres a year for the apartments, and my servants I give fifteen pence English a-day to find themselves every thing. Miss Wilkes and I generally dine alone, and we pay half a-crown a-head for our dinner. When any body dines with me, I only order for one more, at the same rate; by which I shall know certainly my expence. Travelling is the most expensive of all things, and therefore I am determined not to stir till I can well afford it. Then I shall wish to go one year to Rome, with Miss Wilkes; and afterwards to Constantinople, alone, for six months."

P. 129. "About a mile from Pietra Mala, a little village between Filicaja and Cavalbaio, is a singular phenomenon of fire, about nine yards round, arising from a stony ground to the height of three or four feet; it is a bright clear flame, without smoke. The greatest rains only extinguish it for a moment; small rains increase it. The stones round it are much burnt. I removed several, and the flames still arose from the same spot. They gave a considerable heat."

P. 180. "I went from Grenoble to see the Grande Chartreuse; which is the chief monastery of the Chartreux, and where the general chapter is held once in every year. It is about eight leagues from Grenoble, among the most savage rocks and gloomy woods you can imagine. The situation inspires horror, rather than pensiveness. The monks are extremely hospitable, and entertain strangers very well. They speak only on particular days; but a *père coadjuteur* is appointed to receive and to do the honours to strangers, and the *père général* may always talk. They eat no meat; but they have fish of all sorts, and garden-stuff. They are allowed to drink wine; and the *père général* sent me a present of the best Burgundy I ever tasted. They receive all strangers; and there are separate apartments for the English, French, Spaniards, &c. with a large hall for each to dine in. The building is immense, and near it are small houses for all kinds of workmen. I lay there; and was as well entertained as it is possible to be, with the best fish, bread, butter, cheese, and wine. I ought to have mentioned first the pious conversation

tion of the good fathers, which edified me greatly, though not quite converted so obſtinate a heretic as my dear Polly knows me to be. Many of the fathers have lived much in the gay world, and are indeed truly gentlemen; very polite and eaſy, and not in the leaſt peeviſh. Several of them were only ſons of great fortunes, who have voluntarily retired there. They have each a bed-chamber, an anti-chamber, a cabinet, and a garden; with a variety of iron and wooden inſtruments to make chairs, boxes, &c. to amuſe themſelves. There is a very old chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called St. Bruno's chapel (the founder of the order). It is a ſtrange antique building, much higher among the rocks than the preſent convent. The old convent ſtood there; but a great fragment of the rock tumbling down, and cruſhing ſeveral of the fathers, obliged the ſurvivors to build where the Chartreuſe now ſtands. The famous La Trappe near Paris, which is remarkable for its ſtrictneſs, holds under the Grande Chartreuſe. I found it extremely cold, though it was the end of July; and there is almoſt perpetual rain there. The road from Grenoble to it is among rocks and over precipices, with fine caſcades tumbling down in a moſt romantic manner *."

P. 190. "My deareſt Cotes, I wrote to you juſt before I left Paris, and again from Rome. I take it for granted our raſcally Poſt-office ſtopped thoſe private letters, as the officers of the cuſtoms did the public ones to my *guardian* conſtituents at Ayleſbury. There is not a man in Europe who writes to a friend under the diſadvantages I now do. I have reaſon to fear the ſhadow of a pen; yet I will perſevere."

P. 192. "I know no more of what has happened in England ſince Chriſtmas, than of what has happened in China: I mean, from authentic hands; for I ſee the London Chronicle at ſir William's, and lord Cheſterfield's Letters. He ſays that all great and noble-minded ſpirit is dead in England, and that nothing now remains but the love of the guinea."

Vol. III. p. 127. The library of biſhop Trail, who had been chaplain to lord Hertford's embaſſy, was ſold by auction at Edinburgh after his death.

P. 135. In a letter to Mr. Almon he ſays, "I own I was not pleaſed with ſome things in the Hiſtory of the Minority, which were aſcribed to you, and were more than unfair, relative to the late great cauſes in the parts I have acted."

P. 139, he offers, if it were thought neceſſary, to come to Calais for ſome months to conduct any paper; and he believed he could even contrive to print it there.

5. *The Juſtice and Policy of a War with* Spain *demonſtrated.*

THE well-informed author of this Pamphlet (the Obſervator, if we miſtake not, in our vol. LXXIII. p. 1040), diſpaſſionately examines both the Juſtice and Policy of the War; and after obſerving, that ever ſince the acceſſion of the Bourbons to the throne of Spain, a war with France, on whatever ground commenced, has produced a war with Spain, begun when it was ſuppoſed the a long continued conflict had leſſened our means of annoyance, and when the appearance of a new aſſailant threatened to render the triumph of our enemies deciſive. Many of the aggreſſions of Spain ſhe has committed in conſequence of her ſubjugation to France; but the refuſal of the payment of her juſt debts before the late war, and the various reſtrictions, detentions under the moſt frivolous pretences, and frequent unjuſt condemnations of Britiſh property, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty, afford undeniable proofs of a determined hoſtile ſpirit, particularly that of the ſhip Mary, from London to Leghorn, with a cargo amounting to 80,000l. which only entered Ferrol through ſtreſs of weather. After theſe provocations to war, few doubt its *Juſtice*. As to the *Policy* of it, it ſurely is important in the preſent ſtate of the world, to conſider well what France thinks for her intereſt in her courſe towards Univerſal Empire, and endeavour by all the means in our pow-

* The following is a copy of the entry written by Mr. Wilkes in the Album of the Grande Chartreuſe: "I had the happineſs of paſſing the entire day of July 24, 1765, in this romantic place, with the good fathers of the Grande Chartreuſe; and I reckon it among the moſt agreeable of my life. I was charmed with the hoſpitality and politeneſs I met with, and edified by the converſation of the *père général* and the *père coadjuteur*. The ſavageneſs of the woods, the gloom of the rocks, and the perfect ſolitude, conſpire to make the mind penſive, and to lull to reſt all the turbulent guilty paſſions of the ſoul. I felt much regret at leaving the place and the good fathers; but I carry with me the livelieſt ſenſe of their goodneſs. JOHN WILKES, *Anglus*."

er to counteract her machinations, whether they tend to produce peace or war with other ſtates. Spain is at preſent huſbanding her reſources; drawing her revenue from her diſtant colonies; increaſing her commercial, and preparing for a warlike navy; and ſupplying France, which does not want men, with money to aſſiſt her in the attempt at our ſubjugation. "It is of the utmoſt conſequence that the naval power of France, and that of every other ſtate which ſhe controuls, ſhould be deprived of the means of oppoſing us on the ocean. We are the barrier between civiliſation and barbariſm; our naval ſuperiority is the only ſecurity left that mankind ſhall not be again reduced to the condition of the ſavage tribes of the deſert, and therefore even the *power* of acquiring naval knowledge and naval habits ſhould be proſcribed to thoſe who are already become, or who are certain when called upon to become, her coadjutors in this unprecedented conflict. Buonaparte has brought ſailors from the Mediterranean and Adriatic ſeas to convey his troops to our ſhores; and what reaſon have we to expect, if we ſuffer Spain to increaſe her marine, and they muſt increaſe if we permit her pretended neutrality, that they alſo will not be tranſported by land to the ports of France, in order to recruit her languiſhing navy?" (pp. 14, 15.)

If it be objected that our commercial intereſts muſt ſuffer by a war with Spain, "it ſhould be conſidered that the ſtate of uncertainty in which we have long been, and in which we muſt ever be, whilſt at war with France, is more prejudicial to our commerce than actual hoſtility. When a war once commences, the merchants of the belligerent countries look out for new channels through which to conduct their trade, and in a ſhort time, where it depends on mutual wants, and not on reſtrictive monopolies, it is carried on in deſpite of the exiſting warfare with regularity and ſucceſs. During the laſt war with Spain theſe new channels were reſorted to; and, happily for us, though peace has taken place, they have not been abandoned, for our merchants and manufacturers, warned by the paſt perfidy of the Spaniſh court, have truſted its ſubjects with the utmoſt caution. This is a public benefit; but if our traders are lulled into ſecurity by the continuance of an apparent reconciliation, Britiſh confidence may again revive; and the ſhock of war when it arrives be felt with tenfold force. In truth, the trade between Spain and England during the laſt war was principally conducted by Spaniſh houſes, which under the unviolated faith of Great Britain were ſecurely kept open here, whilſt partners in the firms, or connexions in Spain, regulated the commerce there; by this means, and by the aid of neutral ſhips, the mutual wants of the two countries were ſupplied; the wines, the oil, the brandies, and the wool of Spain, found the beſt markets in England, and the manufactures of Great Britain were not ſcantily diſtributed in his Catholic Majeſty's dominions: there can then be no reaſon to doubt but that, under ſimilar circumſtances, the ſame courſe will be purſued with equal facility and advantage." (pp. 16—18.)

The author does not ſee ſo much danger to Portugal from a Spaniſh war; but, if the grand enemy of mankind ſhould get poſſeſſion of that kingdom, its dominions in Africa and America will be ſeparated from it, and the treaſury of the Brazils be thrown into the lap of Great Britain. "The inhabitants of Spain have not witneſſed the horrid wonders of revolutionary France; and, not having undergone that proceſs, their minds are unprepared for an exchange of the dominion of their lawful King for the uſurpation of a new dynaſty; and therefore the attempt to effect ſuch a revolution would be likely to rouze their indignation, and render the vaſſal ſtate a dead weight upon, rather than an acquiſition to, the Chief of the French." To ſubject the Colonies of Spain to our dominion; to erect them into independent governments under the protection of this country; or ſimply to disjoin them from the parent ſtate; are points of very high importance: and the author doubts not that each of theſe atchievements may be realized. Spain has never improved the advantages of colonization, or her commerce, or revenues: nor have her ſubjects emigrated from Europe in the ſame proportion as from Great Britain, or imported any of the advantages of Europe into them.

"I hope there is no preſumption in ſuppoſing it to be the object of our miniſters

niſters to form theſe colonies into independent governments; to erect them; under the foſtering care of Great Britain, into ſtates capable of preſerving the liberty to which we ſhall have raiſed them; and to infuſe into them; that ſpirit of improvement, of civilization and of order, of induſtry and enterprize; that abhorrence of eccleſiaſtical intolerance; and that attachment to the ſciences and arts, to which this country owes the eſtimation and reſpect in which ſhe is held in the civilized world.—That Britiſh miniſter, who has a heart to feel, a head to plan, and a hand to execute this mighty project, ſhall confer bleſſings on mankind, that will entitle him to the higheſt rank among the benefactors of his race: he will merit and receive the grateful benedictions of his country, and the future generations of the Weſtern hemiſphere will immortalize the fame of this hero of humanity." (pp. 38—40.)

"The reprizals which our Government has made in the detention of the Spaniſh frigates is not ſeizing the property of innocent individuals for the debt of another. It is a debt of the ſtate or nation, of which each citizen ought to pay his quota, and be redreſſed by his ſovereign. The moment the peace was ſigned, the royal treaſury of Madrid became a debtor to the merchants of this country: from that time to the preſent hour, Government has been uſing gentle means; what the effect has been, let Britiſh creditors anſwer. In theſe circumſtances, what was the line to be purſued by Great Britain? When a grievance is complained of which admits neither of excuſe nor palliation, is negociation to laſt for ever? Have we not gone lengths in forbearance which the weakneſs of the other party can alone juſtify?

"It is not improbable that Government may have charges againſt the conduct of Spain of a more ſerious nature than thoſe which I have ſtated, but which it does not chooſe to make public while negociations are pending. If my reaſoning on the juſtice and policy of a war with that power be well founded, we ſhould engage in it with firmneſs and deciſion, and prepare for the temporary privation which the event may create.—The preceding pages, which have been the employment of a few hours leiſure from other avocations, are ſubmitted to the publick with the utmoſt deference by one who feels the ſentiments he has expreſſed, who is uninfluenced by any conſiderations but thoſe of the ſecurity and proſperity of his country; who expects that the meaſure he contemplates will be found inevitable; and though, from tenderneſs to the diſtreſſes of Spain, it may be reluctantly adopted by his Majeſty's Miniſters, will, he is perſuaded, ultimately prove highly beneficial to the intereſts of Great Britain." (pp. 44—46.)

But here our Review muſt neceſſarily be cloſed. The ſagacity of the writer, and the policy of the meaſure are both confirmed by the actual fact of Spain having firſt declared war.

6. *The Dignity of Human Nature. An Eſſay. By Mr.* Jerningham.

THE author of this Eſſay controverts the opinion of the writers who excluſively impute to a cultivated education thoſe excellencies which human nature is capable of attaining. Education may aſſiſt, but it cannot create; and he juſtly obſerves, that "the weed, though ſheltered from the blaſt, and foſtered by genial ſhowers, can never be improved into a flower."

The argumentative part of this little tract is enlivened by ſeveral intereſting hiſtoric facts; and a new train of ideas is excited favourable to the dignity of the human character.

7. *A Diſcourſe on the Chriſtian Doctrine of Atonement or Reconciliation of the World to* God *by* Jeſus Chriſt. *By* R. Wright.

MR. WRIGHT obſerves, that in his text, Romans v. 11. not God but *men* are ſaid to have received the Atonement or Reconciliation. Chriſt ſuffered that he might effect it.

8. *A New* Engliſh *Spelling Book; or, Key to the* Engliſh *Language; in which its Difficulties are ſimplified, and its Beauties pointed out. The Second Edition, corrected, and much improved. By* John Robinſon, *Maſter of* Arundel-ſtreet *Seminary.*

9. *An Eaſy* Engliſh *Grammar for the Uſe of Schools. By* A. Murray, *Schoolmaſter. The Fourth Edition.*

10. *An* Engliſh *Introduction to the* Latin *Tongue, compiled for the Uſe of Schools. By Rev.* T. Richard, *A. M. of Queen's College,* Oxford.

WHATEVER tends to facilitate the Inſtruction of Youth, deſerves encouragement which theſe elementary treatiſes appear to have fairly obtained.

ODE

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1805.

By H. J. PYE, Poet Laureat.

PORTENTOUS 'mid the stormy sky,
Dread when the livid meteors glare,
The faded cheek, the languid eye,
Pale Terror's awful reign declare;
And as athwart the face of heav'n
The blazing corruscations fly,
From the green mead and pasture driv'n,
The flocks and herds affrighted hie:
For on the lightning's flash await
The fiery messengers of fate;
And the load tempest's thund'ring breath
Wafts the terrific bolts of danger and of death.

But when the golden orb of day
High in the arch of heav'n appears,
And with its salutary ray
The smiling face of Nature cheers,
Each grove a lovelier verdure wears,
The beams the woodland gloom pervade;
While shining through the dewy glade,
As smooth the riv'let glides along,
The lowing herds, in peaceful throng
Assembled on the rushy brink,
Graze on its sides, or from its bosom drink;
And, bursting from each parent root,
Myriads of embryo scions shoot,
Myriads of insect tribes their wings display, [inspiring ray.
And rise to light and life, wak'd by th'

Fell Despotism's giant form
Shews to the subjugated mind,
As glares the meteor of the storm,
The dread, the horror of mankind;
Baleful as through the darken'd skies
With livid gleam the light'ning flies,
Fierce as the fiery torrents flow
From the rent mountain's torrid brow,
When o'er Sicilia's plain and dædal tow'rs
Ætna the stream of desolation pours,
And, far as horror throws th'astonish'd eye, [ruins lie.
The wasted regions round in smoking

But diff'rent far the happy scene,
'Mid fertile vales and sky serene,
Where rules a King with peaceful sway;
A people's good his patriot aim;
Who, like the radiant source of day,
Sheds glowing light and vital flame;
And as along th' ethereal space,
Eternal laws the course celestial trace;
So Freedom's rule and Virtue's high behest
Direct the councils of the Royal breast.
And as the day-star's influence bland
Sheds plenty o'er the teeming land;
Now from th' irriguous marsh and sea-beat coast,
Raising of vapoury mists a fleecy host,
To fall again, again with genial pow'r,
In balmy dew or gentle show'r;
So grateful Albion through each fruitful plain [prosp'rous reign,
Proclaims, with heartfelt joy, her George's

LINES

WRITTEN AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW YEAR, REVISED AND CORRECTED JAN. 1805.

LONG in inglorious sleep I've slumber'd on,
Nor bow'd, ye Muses, at your hallow'd throne! [cold,
Long thro' the gloomy Winter, dark and
I've list'ned, while the wintry winds have howl'd; [song,
In silence paus'd, nor tun'd my dormant
While fields for green, and groves for foliage mourn,

Another year in dreary state rolls on,
Usher'd by tempests and the roaring storm;
No sun t' illume thee on thy shaded way,
Nor the soft verdure of sweet lingering May; [morn,
Nor lamp of Peace to light this clouded
Nor blow thy whirlwinds to her bright return; [land,
E'en as the trumpets sound thro' Albion's
When war, dread, hated fiend, forsakes her strand. [pain,
Proclaim cessation sweet from toil and
Bounded the demon's wide and wasteful reign!

Ah no, terrific War! still o'er the world,
In sable pomp his banners are unfurl'd;
Our volunteers are glittering o'er the plain,
Our hostile navies towering plough the main. [high,
The sea-beat sailors climb their masts on
And proudly view Britannia's ensigns fly;
Their rude songs carol to the waves below,
While the spray dashes, and the loud winds blow, [main,
Frame their tall barks t' endure the tossing
Nor shrink from Death, from dangers, toil, or pain;
Their imprecations on the foe they pour,
And mock the pomp which shines round Gallia's shore. [pons lean,

But ye, brave youths, who on your weAnd fly, for war, the covert and the plain;
Ye volunteers, who for your native land
In firm embodied phalanx boldly stand;
Await, with brow unmov'd, the legions arm'd, [storm;
From Gallia's ports to take your life by
For you full many a maid shall mourn away,
And breathe to Love the consecrated sigh.
Full oft the partners of your bosoms mourn,
For woes remote, and dangers yet unborn,
To fancy, image in the fiery strife,
Her love, her Lord, the "partner of her life;" [pow'rs,
For Fear, pale Fear, with her attendant
Flies bolder breasts, to rule and reign in ours: [tween,
But hold! my country—o'er the waves be-
We've mark'd in silent scorn the gilded scene,

Where

Where Gallia's swarming legions fire the shore, [before;
Where in long line their ranks were rang'd The servile peasantry forsook the plain,
And fallen nobles form'd the gorgeous train; [rial throne,
Where the first Consul grasp'd th' Impe-
Hail'd Royal Pomp, and Law, and Power, his own! [found;
From fair Italia's realms with awe pro-
The hoary Pontiff trod in Gallic ground;
Of power despoil'd, subjected to his Lord,
He and his priests obey the Imperial word;
Invoke on high angelic powers above,
To crown a favourite with celestial love!
No lofty Marcus Brutus tower'd along,
The veneration of the mingled throng!
As when a comet pours its blazing fire,
And trembling gazers wonder and admire;
Such was the man, far fam'd in days of old,
A Patriot, uncorrupted, firm, and bold;
Who when thro' Rome the tidings fresh were borne, [throne,
That Cæsar grasp'd to mount the Imperial
In his proud bosom plung'd the glittering blade, [bleed,
And bade for Rome's great weal a Cæsar
No Brutus's amid those ranks were seen,
Of servile kneelers to their new-made king.
Ah, no! the spirit of those gen'rals fallen,
Who stood like rocks unmov'd 'mid War's alarms:
See brave Moreau, in foreign fields forlorn,
For France, for Freedom, and for Glory mourn; [war,
When, bright in arms, caparison'd for
He led her legions mid Germania's roar;
Tod light the realms of Conquest, War, and Pain, [reign,
And stretch'd afar proud Gaul's despotic
Are these the men who tumbled to the ground [throne?
The antient standing of the Bourbon's
Was it for this their royal race were hurl'd,
From sov'reign power to wander o'er the world?
Are these the men who planted all around
The trees of Freedom waving o'er their ground? [graceful day
They are!—Oh, France, on that dif-
When Freedom's shade was flitting fleet away;
The last link broken in her golden chain,
And lawless power extends her iron reign:
When, throng'd within the walls of Nôtre Dame, [acclaim,
You blew the Tyrant's trump with loud
When Fortune, Fame, Ambition pour'd their song,
And Usurpation led him to the throne;
Did not the spirit of that King you slew,
With freezing horror start before your view?
In faded state wave his majestic hands,
And glance indignant on your martial bands?

"Oh, France! what scenes are these which blast mine eyes, [to rise;
Which call me from the dark, damp grave
Was it for this my guiltless blood was pour'd, [ing sword?
And War unsheath'd his broad and wast-
You flew where Freedom's streaming banners wav'd, [grave?
And turn'd my kingdom to a reeking
On my devoted head charg'd many a crime,
Done ages past thro' a long Royal line?
Oh, Frenchmen! tis for this I only groan,
A proud Usurper climbs my rightful throne:
Where'er he towers with horrid strides around,
See War and Ruin stamp the desert ground!
Nor my poor boy, lodg'd in the narrow tomb,
Survives to bear in mind my hapless doom;
T' whom my sad injur'd ghost might tell its wrongs, [own.
Fire him to avenge his father's and his
But brief—their strain'd eyes dazzle with the glare,
My faded senses with the noontide air!
Oh France! thou sickning scene of blood and wrong,
I'll fly, I'll hide me in the friendly tomb!"
And thou, proud Chief, who with unwearied pain, [of Fame;
Hast toiling climb'd the rugged mount
Frail be the garland woven for thy brow,
Enwreath'd by sanguine hands of War and Woe, [o'er,
When thy few fleeting days on earth are
And the pale spirit land on Pluto's shore;
There by sad Acheron's dark streams reclin'd,
With black remorse mourn many a fable crime; [world,
"Done in thy days of Nature" o'er the
Ere thou from heights of power and life wert hurl'd;
With groans of everlasting sorrow mourn,
'Mid tortur'd spirits, and pale shades forlorn; [and fell,
Some rival Cromwells there, who tower'd
May stride gigantic 'cross the walls of Hell,
May greet thee, haughty spirit, on thy way,
And crown thy brows with sulphurous boughs of bay,
"Hail thou dejected Champion! all hail!
Behold thou 'rt lost in sorrow and deep wail: [champaign,
These are the fields, and this the dark
Where we, O Chief, extend our gloomy reign.—
Thy wars on earth, the bloody battles done,
And thy bright sun of power and life gone down,
Repose thee then, tho' not to us be given
To "slumber here as in the vales of Heaven*."
From realms of Death, and shades of tyrants fallen, [dawn,
I upwards sprung where lights celestial

* Milton's Paradise Lost.

Hail,

Hail, Britons, hail, thou bright and western star!
In Peace majestic, terrible in War!
My own, my native country, ever dear,
While time shall stand, and year shall follow year;
From every clime I turn with love of thee;
Blest be thy sons, enlight'ned, bold, and free:
To thee my Muse her budding wreathes shall bring,
Green, unmatur'd, thro' eighteen's opening spring.
Loud rock'd by Ocean's, and by War's alarms,
Thou Isle of Science, and thou "nurse of arms!"
Long may'st thou stand, e'en as thy sandy shores
Rebellow back Old Ocean's thund'ring roar.
From age to age they brave the hostile main,
And form a bulwark round thy blooming plains.
May Gaul, proud Gaul, behold thy towers so strong,
And fear to launch her fleets the deeps among!
Rest on her arms with dark suspended ire,
Cool'd the fierce ardours of the martial fire,
Till War, dire scourge, forsake my native land,
And Peace, sweet Peace, from Paradise descend.

LAVINIA. *Near Shoston.*

THE FLOWER GIRL'S CRY.

By the late Miss Symmons; Æt. 11, 1800.

COME buy my Wood Hare-bells, my Cowslips come buy; O take my Carnations and Jessamines sweet;
Left their beauties should wither, their perfumes should die; Ah! snatch'd, like myself, from their native retreat.

O ye, who in pleasure and luxury live,
Whose bosoms would sink beneath half my sad woes;
Ah! deign to my cry a kind answer to give,
And shed a soft tear for the fate of poor Rose.

Yet, once were my days happy, sweet, and serene,
And once have I wafted the balm of repose;
But now on my cheek meagre Famine is seen,
And Anguish prevails in the bosom of Rose.

Then buy my Wood Harebells, my Cowslips come buy; O take my Carnations and Jessamines sweet;
Left their beauties should wither, their perfumes should die; Ah! snatch'd, like myself, from their native retreat.

TO MEMORY.

By the same.

HAIL, Memory! celestial maid,
Who lov'st with Solitude to dwell;
Under the mountain's ragged shade
Retir'd within thy pensive cell.

O thou, my mingled joy and woe,
Sweet source of every bursting sigh!
Who bidd'st these silent sorrows flow:
Hail, heaven-born soothing Memory!

The sky is clad in tenderest blue,
And Zephyr spreads his balmy wing;
The bending flowret weeps with dew;
The bird's soft song salutes the spring.

Yet, far retir'd from this gay scene,
From Solitude, and thee, I seek
My friend's soft sigh, her smile serene,
Her speaking eye, her moistened cheek.

Come then, and soothe my labouring heart;
Come awful power; come sweetest maid;
O haste, my Lucia's smile impart,
And leave the mountain's ragged shade.

THE HARE-BELL.

By the same.

IN Spring's green lap there blooms a flow'r,
Whose cups imbibe each vernal show'r;
Who sips fresh Nature's balmy dew,
Clad in her sweetest purest blue;
Yet shuns the ruddy beam of Morning,
The shaggy wood's brown shade adorning;
Simple floweret! child of May!
Though hid from the broad eye of day;
Though doom'd to waste those pensive graces,
In the wild wood's dark embraces;
In desert airs thy sweets to shed,
Unnotic'd droop thy languid head;
Still Nature's darling thou'lt remain;
She feeds thee with her softest rain;
Fills each sweet bell with honied tears,
With genial gales thy blossom cheers.
Still then unfold thy bashful charms,
In yon deep thicket's circling arms;
Far from the common eye's coarse glare,
No heedless hand shall harm thee there.
Still then avoid the gaudy scene,
The flaunting sun, th'embroider'd green;
And bloom and fade, with chaste reserve unseen.

FROM THE PORTUGUESE OF LUIS DE CAMOENS.

By Lord Viscount Strangford.

WHEN day has smil'd a soft farewell,
And night-drops bathe each shutting bell,
And shadows fall along the green,
And birds are still, and winds serene,
I wander silently.—
And while my lone step prints the dew,
Dear are the dreams that bless my view;
To Memory's eye the maid appears,
For whom have sprung my sweetest tears,
So oft so tenderly.

I see her, as, with graceful care,
She binds her braids of sunny hair;

I feel

feel her harp's melodious thrill
strike to my heart—and thence be still
Re-echo'd faithfully.—
meet her mild and quiet eye,
Drink the warm spirit of her sigh;
See young Love beating at her breast,
and wish to mine its pulses prest;
God knows how fervently!—
uch are the hours of dear Delight;
And morn but makes me long for night,
And think how swift the minutes flew,
When last amongst the dropping dew,
I wander'd silently.—

FROM THE SAME.

I MET Love wandering o'er the wild,
In semblance of a simple child;
heard his name, and in the sound,
o much of sweet Persuasion found,
That, piteous of his tears, I prest
The little darling to my breast;
nd watch'd his quiet slumbers there,
With all a father's tender care.
rom day to day the orphan grew,
nd with him, my affection too;
Till at the last, around my mind
The winning boy so closely twin'd;
learnt his baby form to prize,
ike one of those within mine eyes,
nd lov'd the young adopted more
han ever fire did son before.
had a bank of favourite flowers,
Which blossom'd e'en in wintry hours;
ontent, the bosom's thornless rose,
nd Innocence, the heart's repose.
ove like a rude and wanton boy,
roke into my bow'rs of joy,
ore Content's young roses hence,
ill'd Repose—and Innocence!
h! wretch! what mischiefs hast thou done,
o him who lov'd thee like a son!
ow could'st thou dim the doating eyes,
Which did thee like their babies prize?
ow break the heart of him who prest
hee, cold and weeping, to his breast!
nd watch'd thy quiet slumbers there
ith all a father's tender care!

FROM THE SAME.

DEAR is the blush of early light,
To him who ploughs the pathless deep.
hen winds have rav'd throughout the night,
And roaring tempests banish'd sleep.
ar is the dawn of day at last
d shows him all his perils past.
arer to me the break of day,
Which thus thy bended eye illumes:
d, chasing Fear and Doubt away,
Scatters the night of mental glooms;
d bids my spirit hope at last
rich reward for peril past.

A MIDNIGHT SCENE.

THE face of midnight is serene,
As when the dawn leads on the day;
The moon adorns the smiling scene,
But sweet Eliza is away.

In every star though beauty smile,
And fire the bosom of the deep;
Her lovely eyes are clos'd the while,
Beneath the heavy hand of sleep;

Awake, my Love! and view the light,
So welcome to the wakeful eye
Of one, who lives the weary night,
To heave for thee the tender sigh.

Yet if amid this placid view,
The thought of him disturb thy breast;
O bid the world once more adieu,
And sink again to balmy rest!

W. EVANS.

SONNET,

To W. WILBERFORCE, Esq. M. P.

CHRISTIAN, and Patriot! scorn what shameless rage, [name,
What envious Ignorance can say: thy
To Sympathy is dear; thy chastening page
Will live in other times; and thy fair fame
Flourish; when to Oblivion sink the flies,
That now buz round thee, borne on flimsy wing,
Self-pleas'd a pest to Wisdom; if their sting [balm supplies
Should harm thee, Candour's healing
An antidote. Let hollow Sentiment
Feed her soft muling train with fiction's woe, [glow,
Robbing the breast of Feeling's native
Thy manly eloquence its aid hath lent
To Freedom, to Humanity, to those,
Who wake to weep—the wages of whose toil are blows!

UNDERCR. OXON.

VERSES ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

By Master T. ROMNEY ROBINSON.

HARK! midst the gloom of Lagan's winding shores, [startled ear—
Yon mournful knell loud thrills the
While freed from life, a much-lov'd Spirit soars, [a tear.
And claims on earth the tribute of
See dark December tears his robes of snow,
Cold icy dew his hoary locks deforms,
And with th'expiring Year, departing flow,
Sighs midst the whirlwind of his rushing storms.
In Fancy's wreath no gem resplendent shines— [rends—
Her frantic hand the flow'ry garland
Funereal Cypress round her brow the twines, [bands!
And o'er her favour'd tomb in sorrow

In

In his pure mind the flow'rs of Genius sprung, [shone;
His artless breast with every virtue
His rural lyre the sylvan Dryads strung,
And truth inspir'd him from her heav'nly throne.

But now no more that vocal lyre shall charm— [resound,
Cold is the hand that bade its chords
And cold that heart so late with friendship warm,
Deep in the bosom of the wintry ground!

Now fledg'd with radiant plumes of heav'nly fire,
His soul ascending views its native skies!
Cease, cease, my Muse, from paths unknown retire, [eyes.
And from the prospect turn thy dazzled

Belfast, Dec. 31, 1804.

*** The above Verses were published along with the account of W. Cunningham's death in the Belfast News-letter, Jan. 1, 1805, and must have been composed in a few hours, for the notice of his death was not transmitted to Belfast till Sunday evening Dec. 30; yet then the Verses must have been delivered to the printer time enough in the following day for him to insert them in his paper, which was published very early on Tuesday morning.

This Infant Bard, who has not yet completed his 12th year, is son of Mr. Robinson, an eminent painter at Belfast, as we have before had occasion to mention, when we inserted earlier compositions of his. (See Vols. LXXI. 1124. LXXII. 61. 252.)

At the late Christmas examinations 1804, in Dr. Bruce's Academy in Belfast, this wonderful boy gained the first premiums not only in the Latin and Greek Classics, but in History, Mythology, and even Logic.

It is remarkable, that this infant Apollo, like the infant Roscius, made the first display of his talents at Belfast; though indeed neither of them were natives of the town; Master Robinson being born at Lawrence town, near Gilford, in the co. of Down, April 23, 1793; and Master Betty in the parish of St. Chad's in Shrewsbury, Sept 13, 1791.

ON THE YOUNG ROSCIUS.

O WONDROUS youth, of sweet enraptur'd strain,
Thou self-devoted to the Thespian train,
Where heav'n-born genius glows in mortal breast,
And tender years assume Minerva's crest,
Age after age shall but enhance thy fame,
While future Actors shall adore thy name,
Hark! how each Theatre resounds applause,
A Boy, *mere* Boy, the sole, the only cause.
A Boy appears; unnumber'd voices rai
The shout of clamour, and the peal
praise. [for
But what in Youth such brilliant rays
As to excite the praise of Prince and Lor
'Tis Pathos, Feeling, genuine, tender,
'Tis Passion pourtray'd in her rich
Not far-fam'd Roscius in days of yore,
Proud Rome's theatric boast excell'd th
more. [cri
Hark! from the tomb his spirit faint
" Britain from antient Rome has gai
the prize.
A youth by name West Henry Betty cal
My peaceful rest has in the grave appall'
His action elegant, his diction fine,
His manners easy, and his form benign.
Oh dang'rous rival why my spirit haun
Gods! shall a Briton then my fame su
plant? [to dr
Yes 'twas not mine such grand applau
Though my superior never Roman sa
No more he said, but calm'd his trouble
mind, [hi
The softly dying accents ling'ring long
Oh Youth, in whom the noblest virt
shine,
The Graces three, if not the Muses ni
Howwould oldThespis stand inmuteama
How with enthusiastic rapture gaze!
How would our Shakspeare now exalt t
His Hamlet pourtray'd so exact in the
How would his heart with boundless tr
sport melt,
To see his Richard's traits so justly fel
Rise then, ye Vet'rans of the Stage, an
Hear Nature speak, and heave her gen
sighs.
She calls, imperious dame, unerring guid
Passion and fiery tumults swell the tid
Again she calls—the furious passions ce
And soft emotions sooth his breast in pe
Such is the force of Nature, such her po
She storms, subsides, and varies ev'ry h
Lo! with majestic gait and awful p
While graceful hands his soft emoti
trace; [tr
Sublime on Covent's stage behold
Unbounded plaudits burst'ing o'er his h
Firm and compos'd, in elevated state,
Unmov'd he stands, undaunted meet
fate; [ow
A fate, how glorious! none who saw,
When three times three his noble e
crown'd.
Such was the tribute paid—so merit far
" As Rumour with her hundred ton
declares."

Jan. 16, 1805. T. B

LINES, ON THE DEATH OF A BELOV DAUGHTER.

ADIEU, dear Sarah! 'till we meet a
In those pure, peaceful realm
light and love; [
Grain, sown in Earth, is still its ow
And evening Suns but set to rise
fair.

THE ROYAL PROGRESS TO WEYMOUTH *(concluded from vol. LXXIV, p. 1184.)*

Sept. 15. The review of this day commenced with a moſt excellent ſham-fight, in which the numerous field-artillery bore a conſpicuous part. The whole concluded highly to the ſatisfaction of his Majeſty, and the fight was truly grand; thoſe who travelled many miles appearing highly gratified for their trouble.

The Princeſs Elizabeth this day preſented her Majeſty with an elegant copy of the firſt work printed, for Mr. Harding, at Earl Stanhope's new Stereotype preſs. The author was John Anaſtaſius Freylinghauſen, miniſter of St. Ulrick's church, an inſpector of the public ſchool at Hall in Germany, an eminent Divine of the Lutheran church, a man of conſiderable talents and erudition, and of diſtinguiſhed reputation in his profeſſion. As the Editor did not recollect any ſummary of this kind in the Engliſh language, he conceived that the tranſlation now offered, from the original German, might be of ſome uſe to the improvement of the religion and morals of the country. Certain, at leaſt, it is, that this tract has the honour to ſtand very high in the good opinion of the Greateſt Female Perſonage in this kingdom, by whoſe order it was originally tranſlated for the uſe of her illuſtrious Daughters.

Sept. 17. The Royal Family, attended by all the Generals and Aid-de-Camps, ſet out for Dorcheſter, to the review of the Hanoverian Light Horſe, which the Duke of Cambridge has taken ſuch pains to complete in German tactics. At the concluſion of the review, the Hanoverian officers repaired to Stacy's and Luce's hotels, at Weymouth, where they were entertained with a ſumptuous dinner at his Majeſty's expence; as were the Hanoverian ſoldiers, with half a pound of pork, a pound of mutton, bread, and three pints of beer, each man.

Sept. 20. This morning before 7 his Majeſty was on horſeback. At half paſt 9 o'clock his Majeſty, attended by the Dukes of York, Kent, Suſſex, and Cambridge, and the General Officers, rode to Radipole-hill, to review the Staffordſhire Militia. On the road his Majeſty converſed for ſome time with Sir Robert Wilſon, who appeared in the uniform which was ſome time ago preſented to him by the Emperor of Germany. Parties of the Somerſet Militia and of the German Legion were appointed to keep the ground, which with difficulty they effected, owing to a vaſt concourſe of perſons whom the fine day, and ſo novel a fight, had aſſembled.

Sept. 23. Their Majeſties and the Princeſſes, the Royal Dukes, and the Staff Officers, left Weymouth, and rode to Bincomb Downs, where his Majeſty reviewed all the troops in the neighbourhood. His Majeſty expreſſed himſelf to the officers highly pleaſed with the evolutions which had been performed. At the concluſion of the review, the Royal Party returned to the Grand Fête at the Royal-hotel, where a company of more than 300 of the nobility, gentry, and officers of the town and neighbourhood, were met, to celebrate the anniverſary of his Majeſty's Coronation. Soon after dinner, the dancing commenced, and, with the exception of proper intervals for tea and other refreſhments, continued with the utmoſt hilarity till near 11 o'clock, when their Majeſties and the Princeſſes retired, much delighted. During the diſplay of fire-works at the Fête this night at Weymouth, a ſervant of Lord Powlet's, named George, was unfortunately ſtanding near the hamper of rockets, and other fire-works, when they exploded, and was ſtruck with one of the ſticks, which occaſioned his death.

Sept. 26. Before 9 o'clock, his Majeſty took water at the Pier, the waves at the time running tremendouſly high to a freſh-water ſailor; great intreaties were uſed to induce ſeveral ladies to accompany the party with his Majeſty, but nothing could perſuade them to venture.

Sept. 29. This day more than 260 of the Nobility and Gentry were aſſembled at Weymouth, to be preſent at the grand Naval Fête given by their Majeſties on-board the Royal yachts moored in the harbour, and on platforms under marquees near them, which were prepared for the purpoſe. It is impoſſible for us to do juſtice to the grandeur, taſte, and elegance of the preparations, or to deſcribe the enchanting ſcene, when their Majeſties, the Princeſſes, Royal Dukes, Officers, Nobility, and Gentry, were aſſembled on-board the Royal yacht. Their Majeſties dined with the Princes and Princeſſes; at other tables the Officers of the Houſehold, Earls Powlet, Uxbridge, Roſſlyn, Walſingham, &c. dined. After dinner a Dutch fair was held.

Sept. 30. This morning (Sunday), his Majeſty was out by 7 o'clock, and continued walking till near 9. At 11, their Majeſties, and all the Royal Family, attended Divine ſervice at the Church.

Oct. 10. At 10 this morning, his Majeſty and the Duke of Cambridge in a phaeton; the Queen and Princeſs Auguſta in a landau; Princeſſes Elizabeth and Sophia, and Ladies Thynne and Winyard, in another phaeton; and the Duke and Princeſs Sophia of Gloucester in their own

own carriage, followed by Lord and Lady Poulet in their own carriages, went to Milton Abbey, the Earl of Dorchester's.

Oct. 11. This morning, the Royal Family left Milton Abbey, on a visit to the Earl of Uxbridge, at his seat at Stalbridge, which the Noble Earl has not inhabited for a number of years. The Royal Family, after inspecting this antient place, and partaking of some refreshment, returned to Milton Abbey to dinner. Passing up a very steep hill, two of the horses in a phaeton, in which were two of the Princesses, got entangled together, which caused the phaeton to overset: the Princesses were thrown out, but happily received no bodily injury, though much frightened. The Royal Family, during their visit at Milton Abbey, amused themselves in riding about the beautiful park and grounds, and were received by the peasantry with the greatest joy.

Oct. 13. This day, about 4, the Royal Family returned to Weymouth; his Majesty came on horseback, and the Queen and Princesses in carriages.

Oct. 18. A ball given this night by Earl Poulet, at the Royal Hotel, was honoured with the presence of the Royal Family, and most of the Nobility and Gentry here, and for miles round the country. The preparations for the accommodation of the Royal Family were in the most splendid style. The Royal Family returned to the Lodge soon after 10 o'clock.

Oct. 22. Her Majesty and the Princesses honoured Lady Poulet with a visit for several hours. Her Ladyship's lovely daughters were very much noticed by her Majesty and the Princesses.

Oct. 24. This morning, soon after 10 o'clock, his Majesty mounted his charger, and rode to Bincomb Downs, to review the troops stationed there. About half past 11, her Majesty, the Princesses, the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, attended by Ladies Ilchester, M. Wittyard, E. Thynne, and Mrs. Drax, went in five carriages, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Damer.

Oct. 27. His Majesty, in his excursion to sea, had several very pleasant trips across the Bay. On his return to shore, all the ships in the harbour were manned, and the shore was crowded; and every person joined in giving three cheers, which was considered to be the farewell salute.

Oct. 28. This evening the Royal Family honoured the rooms at the Grand Hotel with their presence. On leaving the rooms, the company gave three cheers.

Oct. 29. This morning every preparation was made for the departure of the Royal Family at 8 o'clock; and his Majesty and all the Family were ready exactly at the time. Their Majesties carriage was drawn by four white Hanoverian horses; the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, and Sophia, followed in a carriage and four; Princesses Mary and Amelia, attended by Ladies Winyard and Thynne, followed; the Duke of Cambridge, accompanied by his Aid-du-Camps, took another road, and went by Wareham, which is considerably shorter than the road taken by their Majesties. His Royal Highness breakfasted at the New-inn at Wimbourne, and proceeded to Cuffnels. The Duke and Princess Sophia of Gloucester followed their Majesties and Princesses in their own carriages.—The Somersetshire Militia were drawn up in the front of the Lodge, commanded by Lord Hinton; and the whole presented arms, on the Royal Family's coming out of the Lodge. All the ships in the Port fired a Royal salute. They were answered by those in Portland Island. The Legion at the Barracks was likewise under arms.—A very great concourse of people were assembled to witness and lament their departure. The Hanoverian Legion escorted them to Dorchester. The Royal procession arrived at the seat of Mr. Drax Grosvenor, at Charborough, at about 11 o'clock. Their approach was announced by the discharge of 21 guns from the front of the house. A few miles beyond Blandford, the pole of the Princesses' carriage broke, which detained them half an hour later than the rest of the Royal Family. The Volunteers of the neighbourhood attended, to keep off the populace. The Royal Family were received at the door of the mansion by Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor, who conducted them to a suite of rooms, where a sumptuous breakfast was provided.

After breakfast, the Royal Family proceeded to Wimbourne, where they arrived about 2 o'clock. They were received by the Volunteers of the town with all due military honours, under the command of General Monroe, who came about 12 o'clock for that purpose. The town was so crowded that it was hardly possible for the Royal Family to enter: the windows were filled with ladies elegantly dressed, and all the tops of the houses were covered; persons of all descriptions flocking from various parts of the country to see the Royal Family. The Volunteers, and every man, woman, and child, had laurel in their heads, and the air was rent with huzzas and shouts of Long live the King. The Royal Family changed horses here, and proceeded to Ringwood, where they were received by the Volunteers of the town, and the Flying Artillery from Christchurch. Here they changed horses, and proceeded to Lyndhurst, where the Volunteers from Southampton and various other places were assembled. Numbers came from such a distance that they travelled

travelled in flying waggons; great numbers of gavalry, from various parts, were likewise drawn out. The ſtreets were filled with coaches, chaiſes, gigs, carts, and a very great concourſe of people. The Royal Family arrived at Cuffnels, the ſeat of Mr. Roſe, ſoon after 4, to dinner.

Nov. 1. This day the Corporation of Southampton were honoured by a viſit of their Majeſties and the Royal Family. The King entered the town on horſeback, and, with the Royal Family and their attendants, immediately came to the Audit Houſe, where they were received by Thomas Durell, eſq. Mayor, the Recorder, the High Sheriff, and Town-clerk, who, after being ſeverally introduced to the King by Mr. Roſe, were conducted into the Audit room. A loyal and dutiful Addreſs was then read to their Majeſties by the Recorder; to which the King was pleaſed to return a moſt gracious anſwer, expreſſive of his particular attachment to the Corporation and Town of Southampton, having been from his infancy a Member of the Corporation, as well as his warmeſt wiſhes for the proſperity of the Town. After the ceremony, the Royal Family went to Mr. Bulkeley's, in the New Foreſt, to dinner.

Nov. 2. About half paſt one, their Majeſties, with the Princeſſes, the Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge, arrived from Cuffnels at the Biſhop of Winchester's Palace at Farnham-caſtle, where they partook of an elegant dinner. They left Farnham about 4, and went to Bagſhot; where their Majeſties' horſes were in waiting to take them to Windſor, where they arrived ſoon after 6 o'clock. The Royal Party were eſcorted from Bagſhot by a party of the Blues. The greateſt part of the town was illuminated, in particular their Majeſties trades-people, and the inns, which the Royal Family viewed as they paſſed along the ſtreets; and, in going up Caſtle-hill, the regiment of Blues was in waiting to ſalute their Majeſties. As they went in at the Caſtle-gate, the guards on duty here, the Stafford Militia, and the Windſor Volunteers, were drawn up in the great Court-yard, where they ſaluted the Family as they alighted from their carriages. When they arrived, great numbers of ſpectators were preſent, and all happy to ſee his Majeſty back again. The apartments in the Caſtle have been expeditiouſly fitted up for their reception.

Nov. 3. Soon after breakfaſt, his Majeſty, the Dukes of Kent and Cambridge, and Princeſſes Sophia and Amelia, with their uſual attendants, went to Cumberland-lodge, to ſee the great improvements making there. Her Majeſty, and the other Princeſſes, took an airing to Frogmore. The Duke of York dined with their Majeſties, and afterwards returned to Oatlands.

Nov. 4. This morning the Royal Family attended ſervice at St. George's-chapel.

*** Windſor-caſtle, the future reſidence of the King, Queen, and the Princeſſes, upon which many thouſand pounds have recently been expended in repairs and improvements, under the direction of Mr. Wyatt, has ſtill to undergo many changes ſuggeſted by his Majeſty, who has long made Antient and Modern Architecture his peculiar ſtudy. The late improvements conſiſt in beautifying the apartments appropriated to the Royal Family, and adorning the avenues leading thereto. What firſt attracts notice is the grand ſtaircaſe, which is finiſhed in the moſt ſuperb ſtyle poſſible; the baluſtrades of which are compoſed of poliſhed iron, inlaid with braſs, gilt, and chaſed, of inimitable workmanſhip, aſcending as far as the ſtate apartments; the ſtaircaſe branches off to the right and left, upon a geometrical principle, and extends to the apartments ſet apart for the Princeſſes. Several beautiful cryſtal lamps, ſupported by upright pillars, affixed to the baluſtrades, compoſed of poliſhed iron and braſs, brilliantly illuminate the paſſage to and from theſe apartments. Every room ſet apart for the Royal Family is fitted up in the modern taſte, the walls being painted a bright yellow, bordered with very rich groupes of flowers of yellow and brown colours. The curtains are likewiſe yellow, made of ſilk, finiſhed with French draperies, and yellow and brown taſſels. The tables, chairs, ſofas, commodes, ſetteez, &c. are all modern, but extremely plain. All the King's apartments are crowded with valuable paintings, removed principally from the Queen's Houſe and Hampton-court. The Cartoons were lately taken from the Queen's Lodge, and hung in the King's dining-room, which is ſituate on the North ſide of the Caſtle, near the grand ſtaircaſe. All his Majeſty's principal apartments are to the North. Thoſe on the back point look into the quadrangle of King Charles's Court-yard. On the Eaſt ſide reſide the Queen and the Princeſſes Elizabeth and Amelia; on the South ſide the Princeſſes Auguſta, Sophia, and Mary. The Dukes of Kent and Cumberland retain their apartments to the left of the Devil's-tower, which are ſpacious and commodious. From the great extent of the Caſtle, from the numerous ſuites of apartments and anti-rooms through which the attendants would have to paſs, on their way to the Royal apartments, her Majeſty has thought fit to order all the head attendants to ſleep in the anti-rooms contiguous to thoſe inhabited by the Princeſſes, to be near at hand if wanted. The intended improvement, it is ſuppoſed, will take ſix years to complete.

SPANISH DECLARATION OF WAR *against the* KING *of* GREAT BRITAIN *and* IRELAND.

Madrid, Dec. 24, 1804. The moſt excellent Signior Don Pedro Cevallos, Firſt Secretary of State and of Diſpatches, has communicated the Royal orders to all the Councils, of the date of the day before yeſterday, of which the literal tenor is as follows:

"The peace which Europe beheld with ſo much delight, re-eſtabliſhed at Amiens, has, unfortunately for the welfare of Nations, proved but of ſhort duration. The rejoicings with which this happy event was celebrated an all ſides were ſcarcely concluded, when the public ſatisfaction began to be troubled, and the advantages of the Peace to diſappear. The Cabinets of London and Paris have held Europe ſuſpended, and agitated between its terrors and its hopes, ſeeing the event of the negotiations every day become more uncertain, until the moment that diſcord arrived at ſuch an height, as to kindle between them the flame of war, which muſt naturally extend itſelf to other powers; ſince it was very difficult for Spain and Holland, who had treated jointly with France at Amiens, and whoſe intereſts and political relations are ſo reciprocally connected, to avoid finally taking part in the grievances and offences to their Ally.—In theſe circumſtances, his Majeſty, ſupported by the moſt ſolid principles of a wiſe policy, preferred pecuniary ſubſidies to the contingent of troops and ſhips with which he was bound to aſſiſt France, in virtue of the Treaty of Alliance in 1796: and as well by means of his Miniſter in London, as of the Engliſh Agents at Madrid, he gave the Britiſh Government to underſtand, in the moſt poſitive manner, his decided and firm reſolution to remain neutral during the war; making no doubt that he ſhould quickly have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that their ingenuous aſſurances were well received by the Court of London.—Nevertheleſs, that Cabinet, which muſt have reſolved in ſilence before-hand, for its own particular ends, upon the renovation of the war with Spain, and which it was always able to declare, not with the forms and ſolemnities preſcribed by the Law of Nations, but by means of poſitive aggreſſions, which ſhould turn to its own profit, ſought the moſt frivolous pretexts to bring into doubt the conduct of Spain, which was truly neutral, and to give demonſtrations, at the ſame time, to the deſires of his Britannic Majeſty, to preſerve the peace, all with the intention of gaining time, cajoling the Spaniſh Government, and holding in uncertainty the opinion of the Engliſh nation upon its own premeditated and unjuſt deſigns, which could in no manner be approved by it. Thus it is, that in London it appeared artfully to accept various reclamations from Spaniſh individuals, which were addreſſed to it; while its agents in Madrid magnified the pacific intentions of their own Sovereign: but they never ſhewed themſelves ſatisfied with the frankneſs and friendſhip with which all their notes were anſwered, rather anxious for proclaiming and magnifying armaments which had no exiſtence, and pretending, contrary to the moſt poſitive proteſts on the part of Spain, that the pecuniary ſuccours given to France were not merely an equivalent for the troops and ſhips which were ſtipulated in the Treaty of 1796, but an indefinite and immenſe ſtock, which did not permit them to conſider Spain in any other light than as a principal in the war.—Moreover, as there was not time entirely to baniſh the illuſion under which they laboured, they exacted, as the preciſe conditions upon which they would conſider Spain as neutral, the ceſſation of every armament in her ports, and a prohibition of the ſale of prizes brought into them. And, notwithſtanding that both of theſe conditions, although urged in a tone ſuperlatively haughty and unuſual in political tranſactions, were immediately complied with, and religiouſly obſerved, they perſiſted, nevertheleſs, to manifeſt their want of confidence, and they quitted Madrid with eagerneſs, immediately after receiving diſpatches from their Court, of which they did not communicate a particle of the contents.—The context which reſults from all this between the conduct of the Cabinets of London and Madrid muſt be ſufficient to ſhew clearly to all Europe the bad faith, and the ſecret and perverſe aims, of the Engliſh Miniſtry; even if they had not manifeſted them by the abominable ſurprize, battle, and capture of the four Spaniſh frigates, which, navigating in the full ſecurity which peace inſpires, were fraudulently attacked in conſequence of orders from the Engliſh Government, ſigned in the very moment in which it was faithleſſly exacting conditions for the prolongation of the peace, in which every poſſible ſecurity was given to it, and in which its own veſſels were provided with proviſions and refreſhments in the ports of Spain.—Thoſe very veſſels which were enjoying the moſt perfect hoſpitality, and were experiencing the fidelity with which Spain was proving to England the good faith of her engagements, and how firm her reſolutions were to maintain her neutrality; thoſe very ſhips carried, concealed in the boſoms of their Commanders, the unjuſt orders of the Britiſh Cabinet for aſſaulting Spaniſh property on the ſeas—iniquitous orders, and profuſely circulated, ſince all its veſſels of war, on the ſeas of America and Europe, were already detaining

detaining and carrying into its harbours as many Spaniſh veſſels as they met with, without reſpecting even cargoes of grain which were coming from all parts to ſuccour a faithful nation, in a year of the greateſt calamity.—Barbarous orders, ſince they deſerve no other name, to ſink every Spaniſh ſhip under 100 tons; to burn thoſe which they found on-ſhore on the coaſt; and to make prize of, and carry to Malta, thoſe only which exceeded an hundred tons. The maſter of a *laud*, of Valentia, of 54 tons, has made this declaration, that he effected his eſcape in his launch on the 16th of November, on the coaſt of Catalonia, when his veſſel was ſunk by an Engliſh veſſel, whoſe captain took from him his papers and his flag; and informed him, that he had received thoſe expreſs inſtructions from his Court.—In ſpite of ſuch atrocious actions, which prove to perfect evidence the covetous and hoſtile views which the Engliſh Cabinet had meditated, it was ſtill able to carry on farther its perfidious ſyſtem of blinding the public opinion, alledging, for this purpoſe, that the Spaniſh frigates had not been carried into Engliſh ports in quality of prizes, but as being detained until Spain ſhould give the deſired ſecurities, that ſhe would obſerve the ſtricteſt neutrality.—And what greater ſecurities could or ought Spain to give? What civilized nation, until this hour, has made uſe of means ſo unjuſt and violent, to exact ſecurities of another? Although England ſhould find, at laſt, any claim to exact from Spain, in what manner could ſhe juſtify it, after a ſimilar atrocity? What ſatisfaction could ſhe be able to give for the lamentable deſtruction of the frigate Mercedes, with all its cargo, equipage, and the greatnumber of diſtinguiſhed perſonages who have periſhed, the innocent victims of a policy ſo deteſtable?—Spain would not comply with what ſhe owes to herſelf, nor think herſelf able to maintain herwell-known honour and dignity amongſt the greateſt powers of Europe, where ſhe any longer to ſhew herſelf inſenſible to ſuch manifeſt outrages, and did not care to revenge them with the nobleneſs and energy which belongs to her character.—Animated with theſe ſentiments, the magnanimous breaſt of the King, after having exhauſted (in order to preſerve the peace) all the reſources compatible with the dignity of his Crown, finds himſelf in the hard predicament of making war upon the King of England, upon his ſubjects and people, omitting the formalities of ſtyle by a ſolemn declaration and publication, owing to the Engliſh Cabinet's having begun and continued to make the war without declaring it.—In conſequence, after having given orders for an embargo, by way of reprifal, upon all Engliſh property in his dominions, and that the moſt convenient inſtructions, both for his own defence, and the offence of the enemy, ſhould be circulated to his Viceroys, Captains General, and great officers of the marine, his Majeſty has commanded his Miniſter in London to retire, with all the Spaniſh Legiſlation; and his Majeſty does not doubt that all his ſubjects, inflamed with that juſt indignation which the violent proceedings of England muſt inſpire them, will not omit any of all thoſe means towhich their valour ſhall prompt them, of co-operating with his Majeſty towards the moſt complete vengeance for the inſult offered to the Spaniſh flag. For this purpoſe, he invites them to arm corſairs againſt Great Britain, and to poſſeſs themſelves, with reſolution, of her ſhips and property, by every poſſible means; his Majeſty promiſing them the greateſt promptitude and celerity in the adjudication of prizes, upon the ſole proof of their being Engliſh property; and his Majeſty expreſſly renouncing, in favour of the captors, whatever part of the value of the prizes he had, upon other occaſions, reſerved to himſelf, ſo that they ſhall enjoy them in their full value, without the ſmalleſt diſcount.—And finally, his Majeſty has reſolved, that what is contained in the premiſes ſhall be inſerted in the public papers, that it may come to the knowledge of all; and alſo, that it ſhall be tranſmitted to the Ambaſſadors and Miniſters of the King, in Foreign Courts, in order that all the Powers ſhall be informed of *theſe* acts, and take intereſt in a cauſe ſo juſt; hoping that Divine Providence will bleſs the Spaniſh arms, ſo that they may obtain a juſt and convenient ſatisfaction for the injuriestheyhave received."

The following Order in Council, granting general reprifals and letters of marque againſt Spain, appeared in the Gazette of Jan 12, 1805.

At the Court of the Queen's Palace, the 11th of January, 1805, PRESENT, The King's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas his Majeſty has received information that the King of Spain has iſſued a Declaration of War againſt his Majeſty, his ſubjects, and people; his Majeſty, therefore, being determined to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and for the vigorous proſecution of the war in which he finds himſelf engaged, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that general reprifals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the King of Spain, ſo that as well his Majeſty's fleets and ſhips, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſionated, by letters of marque, or general reprifals, or otherwiſe,

otherwise, by his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, shall and may lawfully seize all ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to the King of Spain, or his subjects, or others inhabiting within the territories of the King of Spain, and bring the same to judgment in any of the Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions; and, to that end, his Majesty's Advocate-general, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any person or persons by them empowered and appointed, to issue forth and grant letters of marque and reprisals to any of his Majesty's subjects, or others whom the said Commissioners shall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, seizing, and taking, the ships, vessels, and goods, belonging to Spain, and the vassals and subjects of the King of Spain, or any inhabiting within his countries, territories, and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and his Majesty's said Advocate-general, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are also forthwith to prepare the draft of a Commission, and present the same to his Majesty at this Board, authorising the said Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, to will and require the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, and the Lieutenant and Judge of the said Court, his Surrogate or Surrogates, as also the several Courts of Admiralty within his Majesty's dominions, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon, all and all manner of captures, seizures, prizes, and reprisals of all ships and goods that are or shall be taken, and to hear and determine the same; and, according to the course of Admiralty, and the laws of nations, to adjudge and condemn all such ships, vessels, and goods, as shall belong to Spain, or the vassals and subjects of the King of Spain, or to any others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories, and dominions; and that such powers and clauses be inserted in the said Commission as have been usual, and are according to former precedents; and they are likewise to prepare and lay before his Majesty at this Board a draft of such instructions as may be proper to be sent to the Courts of Admiralty in his Majesty's foreign governments and plantations, for their guidance herein; as also another draft of instructions for such ships as shall be commissionated for the purposes afore-mentioned.

Eldon, C.	Castlereagh.	W. Pitt.
Montrose.	Mulgrave.	W. Grant.
Camden.	Hawkesbury.	C. Morgan.
Melville.	Ellenborough.	E. Nepean.
Sidmouth.		

A PROCLAMATION FOR A GENERAL FAST.

GEORGE R.

We, taking into our most serious consideration the just and necessary war in which we are engaged, and putting our trust in Almighty God that he will graciously bless our arms, both by sea and land, have resolved, and do, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, hereby command, that a public day of Fasting and Humiliation be observed throughout those parts of our United Kingdom, called England and Ireland, on Wednesday the 20th day of February next ensuing, that so both we and our people may humble ourselves before Almighty God, in order to obtain pardon for our sins, and in the most devout and solemn manner send up our prayers and supplications to the Divine Majesty, for averting those heavy judgments which our manifold provocations have most justly deserved; and for imploring his blessing and assistance on our arms, for the restoration of peace, and prosperity to us and our dominions: and we do strictly charge and command, that the said public Fast be reverently and devoutly observed by all our loving subjects in England and Ireland, as they tender the favour of Almighty God, and would avoid his wrath and indignation; and upon pain of such punishment as we may justly inflict, on all such as contemn and neglect the performance of so religious and necessary a duty; and, for the better and more orderly solemnizing the same, we have given directions to the most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England and Ireland, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this occasion, to be used in all Churches, Chapels, and places of Public Worship, and to take care that the same be timely dispersed throughout their respective Dioceses.

Given at our Court, at the Queen's Palace, this second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five, in the forty-fifth year of our reign.—GOD SAVE THE KING.

[Another Proclamation appoints a Fast in Scotland, Feb. 21.]

Admiralty-office, Jan. 8. A Letter from Sir S. Hood, K. B. dated Nov. 7, announces the "capture of the Napoleon French privateer, mounting 18 guns, and 150 men. This circumstance is highly flattering to the merchants of Barbadoes, who presented this ship to his Majesty, as it was his first cruize, only four days at sea; and gives us hopes of the most essential aid to the protection of the trade."

Pap-

PROCEEDINGS IN THE THIRD SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1806.

H. OF LORDS.

January 15.

His Majeſty came to the Houſe about three o'clock; and, being ſeated upon his Throne, the Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent to demand the attendance of the Houſe of Commons. The Speaker, attended by a great number of Members, having appeared at the Bar, his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious Speech:

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"Since the end of the laſt Seſſion, the preparations of the Enemy for the invaſion of this Kingdom have been continued with inceſſant activity; but no attempt has been made to carry their repeated menaces into effect.

"The ſkill and intrepidity of my Navy, the reſpectable and formidable ſtate of my Army and Militia, the unabated zeal and improved diſcipline of a numerous Volunteer Force, and the general ardour manifeſted by all claſſes of my ſubjects, have, indeed, been ſufficient to deter them from ſo preſumptuous and daring an enterpriſe. While this ſpirit continues to animate the Country, and its voluntary exertions for its own defence ſubſiſt in its full vigour, we need not fear the conſequences of the moſt powerful efforts on the part of the Enemy. But let us never forget that our ſecurity has ariſen from the reſolution with which we have met and provided againſt the danger, and that it can be preſerved only by ſteady perſeverance and unremitting activity.

"The conduct of the Court of Spain, evidently under the predominant influence and controul of France, compelled Me to take prompt and deciſive meaſures to guard againſt the effects of hoſtility. I have, at the ſame time, endeavoured, as long as it was poſſible, to prevent the neceſſity of a rupture; but, in conſequence of the refuſal of a ſatisfactory explanation, My Miniſter quitted Madrid; and war has ſince been declared by Spain againſt this Country.

"I have directed a copy of the Manifeſto, which I have cauſed to be prepared on this occaſion, to be laid before you, together with ſuch papers as are neceſſary to explain the diſcuſſions which have taken place between Me and the Court of Madrid. You will, I truſt, be convinced by them that My forbearance has been carried to the utmoſt extent which the intereſt of My Dominions would admit; and, while I lament the ſituation of Spain, involved in hoſtilities contrary to its true intereſts, I rely with confidence on your vigorous ſupport in a Conteſt which can be attributed only to the unfortunate prevalence of French Councils.

"The general conduct of the French Government on the Continent of Europe has been marked by the utmoſt violence and outrage, and has ſhewn wanton defiance to the Rights of Neutral Territories, of the acknowledged Privileges of Accredited Miniſters, and of the eſtabliſhed principles of the Law of Nations.

"Notwithſtanding theſe tranſactions, ſo repugnant to every ſentiment of moderation and juſtice, I have recently received a Communication from the French Government, containing profeſſions of a Pacific Diſpoſition.

"I have, in conſequence, expreſſed my earneſt deſire to embrace the firſt opportunity of reſtoring the bleſſings of Peace on ſuch grounds as may be conſiſtent with the permanent ſafety and intereſts of my Dominions; but I am confident you will agree with Me, that thoſe objects are cloſely connected with the general ſecurity of Europe. I have, therefore, not thought it right to enter into any more particular Explanation, without previous communication with thoſe Powers on the Continent with whom I am engaged in confidential intercourſe and connexion, with a view to that important object, and eſpecially with the Emperor of Ruſſia, who has given the ſtrongeſt proofs of the wiſe and dignified ſentiments by which he is animated, and of the warm intereſts he takes in the Safety and Independance of Europe.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I have directed the Eſtimates for the Publick Service to be laid before you. I regret the neceſſity of any additional burthens being impoſed upon my People; but I am ſure you will be ſenſible how much their future ſafety and happineſs depend on the vigour of our exertions, and that in the mode of raiſing the Supplies, you will continue to ſhew your anxiety for the ſupport of Public Credit, and for reſtraining, as much as poſſible, the accumulation of the National Debt.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In conſidering the great efforts and ſacrifices which the nature of the Conteſt requires, it is a peculiar ſatisfaction to Me to obſerve the many proofs of the internal wealth and proſperity of the Country. It will, I am ſure, be your great object to maintain and improve theſe advantages, and at the ſame time to take all ſuch meaſures as, by enabling Me to proſecute the War with vigour, may afford the beſt proſpect of bringing it to a ſafe and honourable termination."

After which his Majeſty retired from the Houſe.

Lord Viſcount Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington)

dington), Lord St. Aſaph, and Lord Caledon, took the oaths and their ſeats.

Lord *Elliot* made ſome obſervations on the leading points of the Speech; and then moved the Addreſs.

Lord *Gwydir* ſeconded the Addreſs; and ſaid he had always liſtened with compoſure and tranquility to the vain-glorious boaſts of an enemy, who dare not ſend an armament from one of his ports. With regard to Spain, it appeared to him that a farther forbearance on our part would be aſſiſting the enemy with the wealth of that Nation.

The Earl of *Carliſle* ſaid, he would not anticipate any diſcuſſion on the Spaniſh war, till the Houſe ſhould be in poſſeſſion of he neceſſary documents to form a judgment of its policy and juſtice.

Lord *Hawkeſbury* ſaid, he had no doubt it would appear, not only that the Laws of Nations had been ſtrictly adhered to with regard to the capture of the Spaniſh frigates, but that nothing had been done contrary to that generous liberality which is the characteriſtic of the Britiſh Nation. Some months previous to this tranſaction, explanations were demanded by the Britiſh Miniſter at Madrid: theſe explanations were refuſed, and even the paſſports received, and that part of the diſcuſſion between the reſpective Governments entirely at an end, before the Spaniſh Government was informed of any frigates being taken. The preſent ſituation of the countries did not grow out of the tranſaction alluded to. His Lordſhip, in alluding to the defenſive ſtate of the country, took occaſion to obſerve, that the unparalleled exertions of Miniſters had already raiſed an aggregate force in the whole of the United Kingdom of between 6 and 700,000 men.

The Duke of *Clarence* heartily concurred in the Addreſs: but expreſſed his apprehenſion, that, from the mode in which the Noble Secretary of State had noticed the War with Spain, there was a great deal in that buſineſs which required explanation.

Lord *Grenville* approved of every part of the Addreſs, as it coincided with every ſentiment he had ever uttered on the great queſtion of the War which it embraced:—a war which it was the duty of every man in the country to ſupport with vigour, as the beſt means of bringing it to a proſperous iſſue. He wiſhed for peace, becauſe peace was the legitimate object of war: and he was happy to find this deſirable object was likely to be attained by cultivating a connexion with other countries, particularly with Ruſſia. As to the War entered into with Spain, he muſt ſay that the pecuniary ſupplies granted by that Kingdom to France, did not afford any proof of the juſtice of the caſe; the mere act itſelf could not juſtify hoſtilities on our part. While we claimed what was due to ourſelves, we ſhould not forget what was due to others.

The Duke of *Norfolk*, alluding to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, ſaid he hoped the queſtion would be finiſhed in the preſent Seſſion.

The Addreſs was then agreed to *nem. diſ.*

Lord *Walſingham* was re-choſen Chairman of the ſeveral Committees.

H. OF COMMONS.

On the return of the Commons, the *Speaker* read the King's ſpeech.

The Hon. *H. A. Dillon*, after making obſervations with a view of impreſſing on the Houſe the neceſſity of unanimity, concluded with moving the Addreſs to his Majeſty.

The Addreſs was ſeconded by Mr. *Adam*.

Mr. *Fox* did not object to the Addreſs; but adverted to ſome omiſſions in the Speech, and to that part of it which ſtated that his Majeſty ſhould conſult certain powers on the Continent, before he would enter into farther explanation with the French Government. He did not know how he could give his approbation to this part of the Speech, till he was informed what confidential tranſaction took place between his Majeſty and thoſe Powers. Of the omiſſions, one was that of no notice being taken of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, whoſe ſituation he expected would form a leading part of it, and he particularly expected this when he heard the name of the Hon. Gentleman who was to move the Addreſs; and more ſo from the pledges and engagements formerly entered into by his Majeſty's preſent Miniſters. His diſappointment, therefore, was very great, at finding nothing was to be done to conſolidate the Union with Ireland: and till this was done, there would be no ſecurity for the preſervation of the Britiſh Empire. Another omiſſion was that of the Parliament not having been complimented for its exertions in raiſing a Military Force by the Bill of laſt Seſſion, which the preſent Miniſters at the time ſtated to be a meaſure that would make up for the incapacity of their predeceſſors. The fact was, the plan failed; and he hoped ſomething would be done to ſupply the deficiency in our diſpoſeable force. He would not then prejudge the queſtion of the War with Spain, till the proper documents were laid before the Houſe: but he could not help ſaying that the capture of the Spaniſh ſhips had at firſt a very unſeemly appearance. At this time, when outrages which no man could juſtify were committed by France, it behoved us more than ever to be juſt and moderate

moderate in our conduct to other Nations.

Mr. *Pitt* ſaid, he thought it was ſufficient that his Majeſty ſtated his being engaged in ſerious negotiations with other Nations, in affairs relating to the objects of the preſent War. This alone, he thought, might ſatisfy any conſiderate man, that, while his Majeſty was in theſe intimate and confidential relations with ſo wiſe and powerful a Prince as the Emperor of Ruſſia, he might ſafely approve of his not prematurely committing himſelf in a negotiation with France at the very firſt propoſal, and without any communication with that Power with which he was engaged in a negotiation of ſo great conſequence. Adverting to the points of omiſſion in the Speech, he was aware that they muſt and would ſhortly be ſubmitted for the mature and deliberate conſideration of Parliament. On the firſt of them, when he conſidered the length of time the Union had already ſubſiſted, and that during that interval he never heard of any propoſition having been made to the effect now ſuggeſted, he was at a loſs to conceive why, at the preſent moment, it ſhould be conſidered ſo preſſing, as not to admit of the moſt trifling delay. He differed in opinion from the Hon. Gentleman on the urgency of the caſe at preſent. As to the Military meaſure alluded to, it had produced all the good it was capable of forming. On the ſubject of the War with Spain, he muſt now ſay that the occaſion would ſhortly arrive, when he ſhould be able to ſhew, to the conviction of the Houſe, and the whole world, that the detention of the Spaniſh veſſels, far from being any violation of the principles of moderation and forbearance, was a modification and reſtraint of the rights of War, which his Majeſty was juſtly entitled to exerciſe on them; and when, by vindicating the whole conduct of the Britiſh Government in this reſpect, he ſhould prove, that, in leaving the door ſtill open to conciliation till the Spaniſh Government declared War, the whole of the proceeding towards Spain was in the ſpirit of moderation, lenity, and tenderneſs.

January 17.

Both Houſes went to St. James's, to preſent their Addreſſes to his Majeſty.

(To be continued.)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

LEGISLATIVE BODY.—Opening of the Seſſion.—Preſidency of M. Fontanes.—Sitting of December 27.

At twelve o'clock, a diſcharge of artillery announced the arrival of the Emperor: the proceſſion ſhortly after entered the hall, while martial muſick was heard on every ſide. All the Legiſlators roſe; the Emperor aſcended his throne; and all who accompanied him ſat down to the right and left, in the places aſſigned them.

A Queſtor then called the Legiſlators, who ſucceſſively pronounced aloud, ſtanding—"*I ſwear obedience to the Conſtitution of the Empire, and fidelity to the* EMPEROR."

The Emperor then roſe; the Legiſlators uncovered themſelves; and his Majeſty delivered the following ſpeech:

"Gentlemen of the Departments of the Legiſlative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes and Members of my Council of State, I come to preſide at the opening of your ſeſſion. It is a more awful and more auguſt character that I wiſh to impreſs upon your labours.

"Princes, Magiſtrates, Soldiers, Citizens, we have all in our career but one aim, the intereſt of the country. If this throne, which Providence and the will of the Nation have made me aſcend, is dear in my eyes, it is becauſe it alone can defend and preſerve the moſt ſacred intereſts of the French people. Without a ſtrong and paternal Government, France would have to fear the return of the evils which it has ſuffered. The weakneſs of the Supreme Power is the moſt dreadful calamity of Nations; Soldier, Firſt Conſul, I had but one thought; Emperor, I have no other—the proſperity of France. I have been happy enough to illuſtrate it by victories, to conſolidate it by treaties, to deliver it from civil diſcords, and to prepare in it the regeneration of Morals, of Society, and of Religion. If death do not ſurprize me in the midſt of my labours, I hope to leave to my poſterity a remembrance which may ſerve for ever as an example or a reproach to my ſucceſſors.

"My Miniſter of the Interior will lay open to you the ſituation of the Empire. The Orators of my Council of State will preſent to you the different wants of the Legiſlation. I have ordered to be laid before you the accounts which my Miniſters have rendered me of the adminiſtrations of their ſeveral Departments. I am ſatisfied with the proſperous ſtate of our finances. Whatever may be the expences, they are covered by the receipts. However extenſive have been the preparations neceſſitated by the war we are engaged in, I ſhall demand of My people no new ſacrifice.

"It

"It would have been grateful to me, at ſo ſolemn an epoch, to ſee Peace reigning throughout the world; but the political principles of our enemies, and their recent conduct towards Spain, ſhew ſufficiently with how much difficulty this can be attained. *I have no wiſh further to extend the territories of France, I am only deſirous of maintaining their integrity. I have no wiſh to exerciſe a dominating influence over Europe; but I am not, at all diſpoſed to give up that which I have already acquired. No States ſhall be incorporated with the Empire; but I ſhall not ſacrifice my rights, nor the ties which attach me to the States that I have created.*

"In decreeing to me the Crown, My people have taken the engagement to make every effort which the circumſtances ſhould require, to preſerve to them that lot, which is as neceſſary to their proſperity and to their glory, as it is to mine. I am full of confidence in the energy of the nation, and in its ſentiments for me. Its deareſt intereſts are the conſtant object of my ſolicitude.

"Gentlemen Deputies of the Departments to the Legiſlative Body, Gentlemen Tribunes and Members of my Council of State; your conduct during the preceding ſeſſion, the zeal which animates you for the country, for my perſon, are a guarantee to me of the aſſiſtance which I demand of you, and which I ſhall find in you during the courſe of this ſeſſion."

Sitting of December 31.

M. CHAMPAGNY—"In conſequence of the nomination of the Emperor, I am about to have the honour of giving you an account of the preſent ſtate of the French Empire:

[The *Expoſé*, or Statement of the condition of the Empire here alluded to, as officially preſented to the Legiſlative Body, takes a review of the ſituation of the Empire, internal and external. At home, it is aſſerted, tranquillity every where prevails, domeſtic induſtry flouriſhes, and the home conſumption affords a market for the produce of French manufactures, which now come in competition with, and even exclude, the objects of foreign induſtry. It is ſaid, that the conduct of the war will require no extraordinary ſupplies; that the vaſt preparations which the renewal of the war occaſioned had cauſed, in the laſt year, a correſponding magnitude of expenditure; that this charge, however, was now nearly over, while the benefit of it would be obtained in the event of the continuance of the war. The Navy is ſaid to be in a better ſtate now than it has been for 10 years; and the Army in the higheſt ſtate of diſcipline, poſſeſſed of its antient valour; while it has acquired that *patience* which enables the ſoldier to *wait the proper moment of action, and to confide in the judgment and foreſight of his leader.*

A review is taken of the ſtate of France with regard to the principal Powers on the Continent. Auſtria is deſcribed as attached to a pacific ſyſtem, and as enjoying the bleſſings of Peace. The King of Pruſſia is briefly deſcribed as having, on all occaſions, ſhewn himſelf the friend of France; and Buonaparte ſeizes every occaſion that preſents itſelf to conſolidate the harmony which exiſts. Speaking of Ruſſia, it is inſinuated that ſhe will not take any part in the war againſt France.

"The ſpirit of Catharine the Great (it ſays) will awaken the Councils of Alexander the Firſt; he will recollect, that the friendſhip of France is to him a neceſſary counterpoiſe in the balance of Europe; that, placed far from her, he can neither attack nor trouble her repoſe; and that his great intereſt is to find in his relations a neceſſary mart for the productions of his Empire."

Turkey is deſcribed as vacillating in her policy, and, through fear, purſuing a ſyſtem hoſtile to her intereſts. But Buonaparte expects that the "ſpirit of Catharine" will correct all this.

As to the Petty Dependant States of Holland, the moſt remarkable expreſſions are,

"Batavia ſtill groans under an Oligarchical Government, without union in her views, without patriotiſm, and without vigour; her Colonies have been ſold a ſecond time, without firing a gun, to England. She wants only a firm, patriotic, and enlightened Government."

The moſt intereſting article is the following, on the ſubject of Peace, which concludes this State Paper.

"When England ſhall be convinced of the impotence of her efforts to agitate the Continent; when ſhe ſhall know that ſhe muſt loſe in a war without object, as without motives; when ſhe ſhall be convinced that *France will never accept any other conditions than thoſe of Amiens**, and will never conſent to leave her the right of breaking treaties at pleaſure, by appropriating Malta to herſelf, England will then have attained pacific ſentiments. Envy and hatred laſt but a time."]

A French Officer lately reached Bou-

* France, in declaring *that the Treaty of Amiens ſhall be inſiſted on*, effectually negatives her profeſſions of a pacific diſpoſition (ſee the King's Speech); for in every negotiation between independent Powers, ſomething muſt be conceded on *each ſide*; but here France, as a preliminary, declares that the ſacrifices muſt be *wholly ours*.

logne

logne by relays of horſes, and other modes of quick conveyance, took a boat immediately on his arrival at Boulogne (notwithſtanding the lateneſs of the hour), and proceeded to a part of the Britiſh ſquadron lying off that place. He got under the hawſer of the Tickler about 12 o'clock at night. The diſpatch was ſent to London; while the officer was removed to the Utrecht.

The number of troops ſtated to have been at Paris on the day of the Coronation is 80,000!

Letters from Paris poſitively aſſert, that, previous to the Coronation, the Emperor Napoleon and the Empreſs Joſephine were privately married by the Pope; and that their cohabitation had previouſly been founded on nothing more than a civil agreement!

The day after the Pope's arrival at Lyons, he read Maſs in the Cathedral, and beſtowed his bleſſing on a vaſt concourſe of people, from a throne erected for the purpoſe. In animadverting on many ſcenes of irreligion and atheiſm, which had been witneſſed at Lyons during the Revolution, his Holineſs raiſed his eyes and hands to Heaven, and thanked God for the *happy change* that had taken place. He admitted many people to the honour of kiſſing his feet. Many who could not get a near view of him went afterwards to the Cathedral, and kiſſed the ſteps leading to the altar where he had aſcended. The whole way from Lyons to Paris was covered with the country people, who threw themſelves on the road before his Holineſs, and entreated his bleſſing. The Foreign Journals ſay, that he is a little man of five feet two, grey haired; has a pale complexion, but a mild and agreeable countenance.

Arthur O'Connor, it is confidently aſſerted, has lately, on the part of the Iriſh Rebels, entered into a convention with the French Government, ſtipulating for the aſſiſtance of 25,000 French troops, to effect what he terms the deliverance of Ireland.

The value of the new gold coin which has juſt been ſtruck at Paris is about 16s. On one ſide is the head of Buonaparte, and round it, within the rim, the words "Napoleon, Empereur." On the reverſe, in the centre, is a wreath of laurel and oak leaves, and round it a ſtatement of the value, viz. "twenty francs." At the foot of the branches appears the date, "year XII.;" which ſeems to contradict the report of an intended change in the Calendar; and on the edge are the words "Republique Français."

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government, chagrined at the deſpotiſm of the French Military Commanders in their country, had a few weeks ago given orders to the Dutch troops not to obey the commands of the French General in Chief:—It appears, that as ſoon as Buonaparte heard of this order, he ſent to require that four of the Members with whom it had originated ſhould reſign their ſituations; and they were in conſequence forced to reſign. He then compelled that body *to rejcind their decree*, which they were obliged to do by a public reſolution on the 9th ult.

The Batavian Directors, forced by Semonville to reſign, are ſaid to have entered a proteſt, which this agent of Buonaparte prevented from being printed and diſtributed.

Leyden, Dec. 23.—The following are the reaſons alledged by our Government for reſcinding the order relative to the French troops:—"The State Directory of the Batavian Republic had endeavoured, in conſequence of treaſonable reports, to circumſcribe, by their reſolution of November 23, the command in chief over the Batavian troops, veſted in the French General in Chief by treaty; but, *on conſideration of their engagements, as well as of the true intereſts of this country, they have ſhewn their zeal to give complete ſatisfaction to the French General by cancelling their firſt reſolution.*"

A letter from Amſterdam, under date Dec. 17, among numerous inſtances of inſolence and tyranny practiſed there by the French, mentions the following: On the evening of the preceding Thurſday, one of the Burgo-maſters went with his family to the Theatre. Soon after he was ſeated, a French ſoldier introduced a young French woman, and, to the great annoyance of the Burgo-maſter, placed her beſide him. During the performance he diſcovered that ſhe had robbed him of about 60 florins, and he accuſed her of the theft. She laughed at the charge, and, threatning to puniſh him for making it, called to the ſoldier, who was preſently joined by two others, and not only reſcued the woman from juſtice, but compelled the Burgo-maſter to revoke his charge, and to apologize to her for having dared to make it.

ITALY.

Genoa, Dec. 3. A new eruption of Veſuvius occurred in the night of the 22d November, which afforded nothing extraordinary till about four in the morning; when, after a loud and dreadful exploſion, a flame roſe to a conſiderable height, and was immediately followed by a violent and rapid diſcharge of lava, which in three hours time over-run all the former boundaries. The ſurprize and terror of the inhabitants, eſpecially thoſe of La Torre del Greco, may eaſily be imagined. The

courſe

courſe of the lava has already ſlackened, and it is believed it will not extend any further.

Kotzebue, who was on his travels in Italy, has lately been arreſted by order of a Great Power. There is no doubt that this arreſt has taken place in conſequence of the offence which Kotzebue has given, by the freedom of his remarks upon the preſent ſtate of France, in the late publication of his Journey to Paris.

RUSSIA.

It is ſtated as a fact, that when the King of Pruſſia, in the beginning of laſt month, *for the fourth time*, offered his mediation between Ruſſia and France, Czartoriſki, the Ruſſian Miniſter, declared, that, according to treaties *then* ſubſiſting between the Cabinet of St. Peterſburg and that of St. James's, the Ruſſian Monarch could liſten to no propoſals of a nature to exclude England from negotiating in concert with Ruſſia. It was added, that if the Cabinet of St. Cloud came forward with a plan for a general pacification, upon ſuch a baſis as would inſure the continuance of a peace, and the rights of Europe, the Emperor of Ruſſia would immediately order it to be communicated at the Court of St. James's.

The Emperor has ordered ten regiments of Uralian Coſſacs to be formed on the ſame footing as thoſe of the Dar and of the Black Sea. This augmentation will increaſe the Ruſſian army to 406,578 men. The Foreign Gazettes remark, on this occaſion, that the Auſtrian army amounts to 364,000, the Pruſſian to 282,000, and the French army to 574,000.

The Emperor of Ruſſia has openly expreſſed his high approbation of the conduct of M. d'Oubril while at Paris.

A violent hurricane happened at Odeſſa in the night of the 19th of October, in which were wrecked two large Ruſſian ſhips, four tranſport veſſels, and twenty-two barks.

AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

From the accounts laid before Congreſs, the American finances appear to improve in an aſtoniſhing degree:—The documents prove, that, ſince the commencement of Mr. Jefferſon's preſidency, the ſum exceeding the annual expenditure ariſing from taxation was greater than the whole of the ſum to be paid to France for the ceſſion of Louiſiana. The eſtimate of the expenditure for this year is not more, under the different heads of Civil Liſt, Miſcellaneous Services, Expences of intercourſe with Foreign Powers, Military and Naval Eſtabliſhment, than 3,375,435 dollars. It is calculated, that there will be paid, before the cloſe of the year, 7,450,000 dollars, applicable to the extinction of debts ariſing out of conventions exiſting betwixt France, England, and the United States.

The Bill for making farther proviſion for carrying into effect the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United States and Great Britain was paſſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives on the 16th of November.

LIST of Banks in the United States of America, with the amount of the reſpective Capitals and the period of their inſtitution.

	Inſtituted.	Capital.
Bank of North America	1781	1,000,000
——— Maſſachuſetts	1784	400,000
——— New York	1791	950,000
——— Maryland	1790	300,000
——— ditto augmented from 1795 to 1801 ..		85,000
——— United States	1791	10,0..0,000
Providence Bank	1791	400,000
Bank of Penſylvania ..	1792	2,000,000
——— Albany	1792	170,000
——— South Carolina	1792	675,000
Union Bank of Boſton	1792	1,200,000
Eſſex Bank of Salem ..	1792	125,000
New Hampſhire Bank	1792	150,000
Bank of Alexandria ..	1792	500,000
Hartford Bank	1792	100,000
Union Bank, New London	1792	100,000
New Haven Bank	1792	80,000
Bank of Columbia	1793	407,000
——— Newbury Port	1795	225,000
——— Rhode Iſland	1795	100,000
——— Wilmington ..	1795	110,000
——— Baltimore	1795	1,200,000
Glouceſter Bank Cape Ann	1796	60,000
Newark Bank	1796	60,000
Middletown Bank	1796	75,000
Manhattan Bank	1799	2,000,000
Waſhington Bank Weſterley	1800	50,000
Bank of Briſtol, R. I. ..	1800	80,000
Exchange Bank of Providence	1801	135,000
Farmer's Bank of Lanſingburgh	1801	75,000
State Bank of South Carolina	1801	800,000
Bank of Kentucky	1802	500,000
Merchants' Bank Philadelphia	1803	1,000,000
Merchants' New York		1,000,000
Union Bank of Maryland, if the Bank of Baltimore does not prevent them, will have a charter for ..		3,000,000
Total ..... Dollars		29,002,000

Upwards of three hundred paſſengers ſome

some time since sailed from Amsterdam in Baltimore, in the ship Bald Eagle, Langdon: they were, however, 125 days on their passage—their provisions became exhausted, and 30 died of hunger. The vessel lost her rudder, part of her stern, her main-top-mast, and nearly all her sails. The captain, mate, and most of the crew, were sick, when they reached the American coast.

In the month of October, a very distressing event occurred on Lake Ontario:—A government vessel sailing for Presqu Isle, in Upper Canada, was wrecked in a sudden storm, and all the passengers drowned.—Among them were, Mr. Justice Cochrane; Mr. R. J. Gray, Solicitor General, and Member of Assembly; Mr. J. Seigmar, Government Surveyor; Mr. J. Cown, Indian Interpreter; Mr. Anderson, Student at Law; and Mr. J. Fisk, High Constable. They were on their passage to Newcastle.

The Danish Island of St. Thomas has nearly been consumed by a dreadful fire, which took place on the 22d November.—It commenced in a store at King's-wharf; and the wind being exceedingly high, the flames communicated to the adjoining stores, till every store in the place, 900 in number, were entirely consumed. The amount of the property destroyed is more than 6,000,000l. sterling.—Many lives were lost.

The American papers have given the following Programma of the Coronation of the Emperor Jaques the First, of Hayti:

Port-au-Prince, Sept. 3. On the 8th October, all the troops will march under arms to the Champ de Mars, at two o'clock, and form in square battalion.—At three o'clock all the Members of the Civil and Military Authorities will also proceed to the Champ de Mars.—The procession shall be preceded and followed by a platoon of grenadiers, and a detachment of grenadiers shall line the way on both sides.—Arrived at the Champ de Mars, all the drums shall beat a march, and the procession shall advance to an Amphitheatre which shall be prepared for its use.—The act announcing the nomination of the "Emperor" (Dessalines) shall be read in a loud and intelligible voice; a discharge of musquetry and cannon, which shall be repeated by all the forts of the city and the vessels in the harbour, shall succeed the reading of the act.—The ceremony of the Coronation shall next take place, on a Throne, elevated in the midst of the Amphitheatre, and surrounded by all the *Great Officers of the Empire!* The ceremony shall be announced by a triple discharge of cannon and musquetry.—After the ceremony, the troops shall file off to the church, and form in order of battle.—The procession shall also advance to the church, where "*Te Deum*," in thanksgiving for this memorable day shall be sung: during the *Te Deum*, a third discharge of cannon and musquetry shall take place.—After the *Te Deum*, the procession shall return to the house of the General of Division.—The Fête shall terminate by a grand illumination in all parts of the City.——Done at Port-au-Prince, Sept. 6, first year of Independance.—The General of Division. (Signed) A. PETION.

INDIA.

A letter from India, dated May 10, in the Camp of Lord Lake, relates the precipitate flight of Holkar, after a warm engagement, and mentions that his cavalry were deserting him in great numbers, offering their service to the British.—It also announces the carrying by assault a strong town of Holkar's called Rampoora, by Lieut.-col. Don; the Sepoys fought most gallantly, although led by no other European Officers than some artillerymen.

General Wellesley's army had been upwards of 16 months in the field, and for the last five in a state approaching starvation, from the famine which rages in that part of India. The villages are deserted; and their inhabitants perishing in the camp for want of rice, which sells at a rupee per seer.—In consequence of those untoward circumstances, it is expected that the prize-money due to the officers will only pay their expences.—Another account, dated June 12, says,—"In a disastrous affair at Bundlecund, two companies of the 1st battalion, 13th regiment, and 50 artillerymen, were cut to pieces, with all their officers, by 12,000 of the enemy's horse, within six miles of their own army. A detachment of Lord Lake's army, under Colonel Don, took the strong fort of Rampoora, on the 16th of May, by assault, in a very gallant manner, blowing the gates open with their twelve-pounders. Fifty Sepoys were killed or wounded; no European corps, except artillery, present; 1100 of the enemy killed."

In consequence of the gallant capture of the fort of Rampoora, the Commander in Chief, on the 18th May, issued general orders, expressive of his high sense of the judgment and skill of Lieut.-col. Don, and the detachment under his command, and in which, after noticing the uncommon skill and bravery of the officers and men of the different European divisions, he passes a particular eulogium upon Serjeant O'Loughlen, for his ability in blowing open the gates, and on Major Doverton, for cutting to pieces a large body of the enemy outside this fort, as well as to Captains Wood and Ruban, and Lieut. Hay,

Hay, for their active and effectual aſſiſtance.—The above fort, and territory depending upon it, yielded a revenue of about four or five lacs per annum; it belongs to the Rajah of Joynaghur; but had been nearly 30 years in the poſſeſſion of the Holkar family, who had wreſted it from the Rajah.

Accounts from Madras mention a moſt ſplendid embaſſy having been ſent from Buſhire to the court of Tehran. Mr. Maneſty, the Company's reſident, was the chief of the embaſſy. His retinue conſiſted of upwards of 100 horſes, 300 baggage-mules, and 60 camels, with a multitude of ſervants and camp-followers. The proceſſion moved in the following order: In the van an elephant, ſeveral men on horſeback, who adminiſtered a conſtant ſupply of coffee and hookahs during the march; ſome troopers, two of them carrying union-jacks; nine led horſes, elegantly capariſoned in the Perſian faſhion; 12 running footmen; two gold ſticks, and two ſilver ſticks, mounted; Mr. Maneſty; the gentlemen of his ſuite; a led horſe before each; 40 gholams, or Perſian guards, dreſſed in orange-coloured cloaths, and armed with ſhields, ſwords, and carbines; and the Sepoy guards. The whole made a moſt ſplendid ſpectacle, and attracted the admiration of all the inhabitants of the villages and towns.

A Letter is ſaid to have been received from an Officer of the Phaëton, dated in Auguſt laſt, at Bencoolen, which ſtates that Major Davies, who commanded the detachment which was ſurrounded by the natives of Ceylon, drags on a miſerable exiſtence as a menial ſervant to the King of Candy, deprived of his tongue and ears, and otherwiſe barbarouſly mutilated.

Ireland and Scotland.

Dec. 31. This morning about 10, the workmen employed in taking down the remaining arch of Ormond-bridge, *Dublin*, (the principal part of which had been carried away by a flood) having incautiouſly taken out a key-ſtone, the whole gave way, and, falling into the lighter in which they were at work, inſtantly ſunk, and the men were drowned.

Mr. Monteath, of *Gl-ſhorn*, in Scotland, has made ſuch a progreſs in reclaiming peat bog, that he produced laſt ſeaſon, on five acres of bog, 20 feet deep, 480 large ſtocks of excellent corn; being the firſt crop after potatoes.

Country News.

Dec. 30, 1804. An Officer of the Navy, in ſhooting birds at *Fratton*, near Portſmouth, as he inadvertently attempted to divide the briars with the butt end of the piece, being on full-cock, the trigger caught to a bramble, and the contents of the gun were diſcharged through the lieutenant's heart, who inſtantly expired.

Jan. 1, 1805. Part of Clowes Wood, in *Bleaſ* pariſh, caught fire by the wind having blown ſome embers of wood, lighted for making wefts or bands. It began on the ſide of the wood, near the road to Swalcliffe, and extended in the direction of the wood, nearly through to Bleaſ-common, where it luckily ſpent itſelf, by the oppoſition it received from the ſtandard wood, after conſuming 30 acres of furze and heath. The progreſs of the flames were conſiderably checked and prevented from ſpreading in lateral directions, by the patches of ſnow in different places. Fortunately, the wind was not in a contrary direction, and from the vicinity of the fire to Thorndon-wood, an extent of 700 acres, more damage might have enſued.

Jan. 16. A coal mine belonging to Mr. Gallimore, near *Burſlem*, Staffordſhire, having taken fire about two months ago, the flames were attempted to be extinguiſhed by ſtopping up the tops of the pits to prevent the acceſs of air. This day, two of the workmen went down into the coal pit before the fire was put out, and the impure vapour ſuffocated one in a moment; the other was drawn up alive, and has recovered.

Jan. 19. This morning, about three o'clock, the cotton factory belonging to Meſſrs. Rowley and Co. in Oldfield-lane, *Salford*, was totally conſumed by fire, together with all the machinery contained therein. The ſame building caught fire on the 8th inſtant; but, being timely diſcovered, the flames were then ſuppreſſed.

Two beautiful monuments by Flaxman, for Dr. Warton, Head-maſter of the College, and Mrs. North, the Biſhop's lady, have been opened in *Wincheſter* Cathedral.

It has been reſolved to pull down the pariſh church of *Chertſey*, and rebuild it in ſuch a manner as to afford additional accommodation to the inhabitants. The floor is to be raiſed a foot above the chancel, which belongs to Sir Joſeph Mawbey.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Wedneſday, Dec. 12.

John Prinſep, eſq. Citizen and Skinner, and M. P. for Queenborough, was this day elected Alderman of Lime-ſtreet Ward, in the room of Sir Watkin Lewes, who ſucceeds to Bridge Ward Without, as father of the City, *vice* Alderman Harley.

Saturday, Dec. 15.

Joſiah Boydell, eſq. Citizen and Stationer, was this day elected Alderman of Cheap Ward, *vice* his late Uncle.

Saturday, December 29.

Two young men were found dead in a Weſt

Weſt Indiaman, outward-bound, lying off Woolwich. It is ſuppoſed that they had drank too much ſpirits, and fell aſleep, when they became froſt-bitten.

Sunday December 30.

An excellent ſermon was preached at *St. Patrick's* chapel, Soho-ſquare, for the benefit of the School bearing that name, which is compoſed of the children of the indigent inhabitants of St. Giles's, when the collection amounted to upwards of 100l.; a circumſtance highly gratifying, as this inſtitution provides for a number of objects, who might, if not protected, become unworthy members of ſociety.

Monday, December 31.

A fire broke in a houſe, in Goat-court, Queen-ſtreet, Horſley-down. The wife of one Redner, a corn-porter, who reſided in the houſe, went from home a few minutes before the accident happened, leaving a girl about four years old behind her. The flames were ſoon extinguiſhed, without having done any material injury; but when the firemen burſt into the apartment, they diſcovered the little girl burnt to death, ſtretched upon the floor, from whence it was concluded, her cloaths had caught fire, and communicated to the room.

The ſame evening, about 8 o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in the ſtable of Meſſrs. Travers and Eſdaile, in Queen-ſtreet, Cheapſide. It was diſcovered by the clerks, who perceived an unuſual quantity of ſmoke iſſuing through the flooring of the warehouſe, immediately over the ſtables, while in the act of ſhutting up and ſecuring the doors. Incalculable miſchief muſt have followed, but for the immediate attendance of the fire-engines; and there alſo being an ample ſupply of water, in about four hours the fire was got under. When the ſtable door was opened, four of the mill-horſes and a goat were found ſuffocated, lying on the ground, two of the horſes were lying over each other, and the goat acroſs both. It is ſuppoſed to have originated from a candle having been careleſſly left in a lanthorn.

Tueſday, January 1, 1805.

This night, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the workſhop of Mr. Brodie, carpenter, in Swallow-ſtreet. It was near an hour before water could be procured; but afterwards the engines played with ſuch effect, as ſoon to ſubdue the fire.

Tueſday, January 8.

This morning, a chimney-ſweeper fell from the top of a houſe in Biſhopſgate ſtreet, having protruded himſelf too far out at the chimney-pot, and was killed.

Sunday, January 13.

This morning, between three and four o'clock, a fire broke out in Mr. Dowding's cooperage, Wapping-wall, which conſumed thoſe extenſive premiſes, together with an immenſe ſtock of caſks, ſtaves, &c. The flames extended to the premiſes of Mr. Errington, wine-merchant, in Spring-ſtreet, whoſe warehouſe and immenſe ſtock were entirely deſtroyed. His dwelling-houſe narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate, being partly conſumed. Four houſes in Sconce's-alley were burned to the ground, and five or ſix tenements in Purdon's-court, all of them inhabited by very poor people, now left deſtitute of houſe and furniture. The rears of ſeveral houſes in Star-ſtreet ſuffered conſiderably.

Tueſday, January 15.

Mr. Sylveſter, the meſſenger, was ſent off this night to Deal, with diſpatches to the French Government. He arrived there on Wedneſday morning; and the papers were immediately ſent on board a man of war in the Downs, which ſailed with them for the coaſt of France.

Wedneſday, January 16.

The following curious and important cauſe came on this day, in the Court of Chancery. The plaintiff was the celebrated J. R. Dolder, the Landaman or Supreme Magiſtrate of the Helvetian Republick: the defendants, the Bank of England, Lord Huntingfield, and the Hon. R. Walpole. It appeared that when the Cantons of Switzerland were threatened with deſtruction as an independent power, by the impoſing ſituation of France in 1798, the Cantons of Berne and Zurich had the prudence to inveſt a conſiderable portion of the funds of their reſpective States in the public ſecurities of this country. Purſuant to this deſign, 85,449l. 10s. 2d. was placed in the Three per cent. Conſolidated Annuities; 138,393l. 6s. 8d. in South Sea Stock; and about 34,000l. in Bank Stock. The agents of this country, for the appropriation of theſe monies, were Lord Huntingfield and the Hon. Robert Walpole, who were directed to apply them in this manner, by the conſtituted authorities of the two Cantons we have named. The dividends reſulting from theſe inveſtments, to the time when this bill was filed in Chancery, amounted to the ſum of 57,000l. 13s. 10d. and the preſent application was to procure from the defendants the payment of this ſum into Court.—Mr. Romilly, for the plaintiff, contended that he had a right to receive thoſe dividends. Meſſrs. Richards and Hollis, on the other hand, objected to the character aſſumed by the plaintiff. This country did not acknowledge any Helvetian Republic; and no Municipal Court here could therefore ſuppoſe ſuch a power to exiſt. From the eſtabliſhed forms founded on the Royal Rights, this Court could not even agitate a queſtion of this nature, excepting in the preſence of his

his Majesty's Attorney General. The Lord Chancellor said, that the money could not be taken out of the hands of the defendants, till all the parties interested in the cause, as well as the Attorney General, should appear before him in the proceedings. It was a subject of very large enquiry, whether a Municipal Court can act with the government of a country not yet acknowledged by its own.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Declaration of War against Spain, which was laid before the House of Commons this day, begins by stating,

"That, from the moment hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a sufficient ground of war against Spain, on the part of Great Britain, necessarily followed, from the Treaty of St. Ildephonso, if not disclaimed by Spain; as that treaty identified Spain with the Government of France, by specific stipulations of unconditional offence. But, by the articles of that treaty, Spain covenanted to furnish a contingent of naval and military force for the prosecution of any war in which the French Republick might engage. She specifically surrendered any right to enquire into the nature, origin, or justice of that war; and bound herself to put the utmost force she could collect, both by sea and land, at the disposal of France. These stipulations gave Great Britain an incontestible right to declare to Spain, that, unless she renounced the treaty, or gave assurances that she would not perform the obligations of it, she would not be considered as a Neutral Power; but Great Britain, from motives of moderation and tenderness, refused to exercise this right. France made her first demand upon Spain in July 1800; and in October, a Convention was signed, by which Spain agreed to pay to France a certain sum monthly in lieu of the naval and military succours which they had stipulated by the treaty to provide; but of the amount of this sum, or of the nature of any other stipulations which that convention might contain, no official information whatever was given." The British Minister then intimated, that a subsidy so large as that supposed to be paid exceeded the bounds of forbearance; and that the continuance of such a system might prove a greater injury than any other kind of hostility.

"In reply to these remonstrances, it was represented as an expedient to gain time; and assurances were given, which were confirmed by circumstances, that the disposition of the Spanish government would induce them to extricate themselves from this engagement, if the course of events should admit of their doing so with safety." The British Envoy, however, was directed to protest against the Convention, and to declare,

"That our abstaining from hostilities must depend upon its being only a temporary measure, and that we should consider a perseverance in it as a cause of war; that the entrance of any French troops into Spain must be refused; that any naval preparation must be a great cause of jealousy, and any attempt to give naval assistance to France an immediate cause of war; that the Spanish ports must remain open to our commerce, and that our ships of war must have equal treatment with those of France. His Majesty's Minister was also instructed, if any French troops entered Spain, or if he received information of any naval armaments for the assistance of France, to leave Madrid, and to give immediate notice to our naval commanders, that they might proceed to hostilities."

His Majesty, however, still willing not to proceed to extremes, sent notice that he was willing to consider the subsidy already afforded only as a temporary measure; but that his decision, in this respect, must depend upon knowing the precise nature of all the stipulations between Spain and France. Some naval armaments, however, being ascertained in the Spanish ports, the British Minister declared,

"That all forbearance on the part of England must depend upon the cessation of all naval armaments, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes in their ports. On the second of these points, a satisfactory answer was given, and orders issued accordingly; on the first, a reference was made to former declarations. To the question about disclosing the treaty with France, no satisfactory answer was ever given."

In July 1801, the Spanish Government again gave assurances of their faithful neutrality; though in the next month the British Admiral off Ferrol observed that soldiers and sailors for the French fleets at Ferrol and Toulon were daily arriving through Spain; and it was discovered,

"That orders had been given for the immediate equipment of four ships of the line, two frigates, and other smaller vessels; that similar orders had been given at Carthagena and Cadiz; and particularly that three first-rate ships of the line were directed to sail from the last-mentioned port; and, as an additional proof of hostile intentions, that orders had been given to arm the packets as in time of war."

The Declaration then proceeds to observe, that this was a direct and unequivocal violation of the terms on which the continuance of peace had been acquiesced

in;

n; and to ſhew that, though his Majeſty ſtood pledged to an immediate commencement of hoſtilities, yet he reſolved to adhere to his ſyſtem of moderation, and to leave an opening for accommodation; but, notwithſtanding our remonſtrances on this head, no ſubſtantial redreſs or ſatisfactory information was afforded; "and every circumſtance of the general conduct of Spain was peculiarly calculated to excite the vigilant attention of the Britiſh Government—the removal of Spaniſh ſhips out of their docks, to make room for the accommodation of the men of war of France—the march of French troops and ſeamen through the Spaniſh territory—the equipment of naval armaments at Ferrol—the conſideration, that the junction of this armament with the French ſhips already in that harbour would create a decided ſuperiority of numbers over his Majeſty's ſquadron cruiſing off that port—the additional naval exertions, and the increaſe of expence which this conduct of Spain neceſſarily impoſed upon Great Britain: All theſe circumſtances required thoſe precautions to which his Majeſty was at laſt reluctantly obliged to reſort."

The Declaration then explains the moderate nature of the orders which were iſſued; which were,

"That our cruizers were not to detain, in the firſt inſtance, any ſhip belonging to his Catholic Majeſty ſailing from a port of Spain; but to require the commander of ſuch ſhip to return directly to the port from whence ſhe came; and, only in the event of his refuſing to comply, to detain and ſend her to Gibraltar, or to England. Further directions were given, not to detain any Spaniſh homeward-bound ſhips of war, unleſs they ſhould have treaſure on-board; nor merchant-ſhips of that nation, however laden, on any account whatſoever."

It alſo appears, from the dates of the Correſpondence, that the detention of the Spaniſh frigates was never in queſtion during the diſcuſſions, nor does it appear that any account had been received of this tranſaction at Madrid; and that the war muſt have ariſen had the detention never taken place. The Declaration then concludes with an appeal to all Europe for an acknowledgment of his Majeſty's exemplary moderation; and with the aſſertion,

"That his Majeſty will eagerly embrace the firſt opportunity, thus offered, of reſuming a ſtate of peace and confidence with a nation which has ſo many ties of common intereſt to connect it with Great Britain."

[Then follows the Correſpondence between Mr. Frere and the Spaniſh Government; and of which the above Declaration may be conſidered as an analyſis, as it embraces all the principal points of diſcuſſion.]

Sunday, Jan. 27.

This morning, at a quarter paſt 3, a fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Barr, tallow-chandler, Upper Adams-ſtreet, Edgware-road. Mr. and Mrs. Barr, with each an infant in their arms, were reſcued by ladders placed againſt the windows. The houſe was ſoon in a blaze; and a coachman named Pierce was fortunate enough, at the riſque of his life, to reſcue his daughter, whom he carried down ſtairs amidſt fire and ſmoke. Recollecting that his wife remained behind, he exclaimed, in an agony of grief, "Oh! Betſy, Betſy, Betſy!" To return as he came was impoſſible, as the ſtaircaſe was completely enveloped with the flames; but he had ſcarcely uttered the above words, when one of the windows in the two pair of ſtairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman preſented herſelf. Without a moment's heſitation, ſhe precipitated herſelf into the ſtreet. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck diſlocated, and ſhe inſtantly expired in the preſence of her huſband and daughter, who were eye-witneſſes of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got poſſeſſion of every part of the houſe, which preſented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could poſſibly eſcape. They conſiſted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife, an elderly lady, and her two grandſons, fine lads, and two young men, ſervants out of places, all of whom, to the number of ſeven, melancholy to relate! fell victims to the fury of the flames.—Next morning, at 9, a great number of people aſſembled at the ruins, in expectation of ſeeing the firemen ſearching for the unfortunate ſufferers; but, on finding that, as the houſes were not inſured, the firemen were not obliged to undertake the melancholy buſineſs, four labourers, who were preſent, volunteered their ſervices in digging; and about half paſt 2 diſcovered the body of Mrs. Jerams, the elderly woman, and, ſhortly after, her youngeſt ſon, a fine young man, of 18 years, a poſtillion, and another ſon, a groom, 28 years of age. The bodies, when found, were entirely naked, the hair burned off; but, from the ſuddenneſs of the houſe falling in, they were not defaced, but appeared parboiled from the heat. At this moment, a ſervant in livery appeared, with his wife, and claimed the wretched ſufferers, as his mother and brothers; but this was not the meaſure of their grief, for the next body found was their infant child, 11 months old, who, with its infant brother, 3 years old, fell victims to the flames.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Jan 3. MAJOR-GEN. the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the settlements in the Island of Ceylon, in the Indian Seas, and the territories and dependencies thereof.

Queen's palace, Jan. 11. Right Hon. Henry Lord Mulgrave, sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Whitehall, Jan. 12. Right Hon. Henry Addington, created Viscount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, co. Devon.

Queen's palace, Jan. 14. Right Hon. Henry Viscount Sidmouth, sworn lord president of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, *vice* the Duke of Portland, retired on account of ill health.—Right Hon. Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire, sworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaster.—Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and the Right Hon. John Sullivan, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Downing-street, Jan. 25. Francis Gore, esq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bermuda or Somers Islands, in North America.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Stephen Hartley, Hope V. co. Derby.

Rev. Samuel Bennett, M.A. Great Wakering V. Essex, *vice* D'Aranda, dec.

Rev. Robert Thompson, Myton-upon-Swale V. co. York, *vice* Carter, dec.

Rev. R. Williams, M. A. rector of Bulpham, Essex, Markfield R. co. Leicester.

Rev. Joseph Prust Prust, jun. B.A. West Worlington R. Devon, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Rev. Richard Keats, M.A. rector of Kingsnympton, Bideford R. Devon, *vice* Smith, resigned.

Rev. Charles Tuffnell, elected to All Saints V. Northampton, *vice* Miller, dec.

Rev. Henry Bell, Bawsey R. Norfolk; and Rev. Charles-John Chapman, M. A. elected upper minister of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich; both *vice* Peale, dec.

Rev. Jonn Drew Borton, M.A. Blofield R. co. Norfolk; and Rev. John Casborne, B.A. Drinkstone R. co. Suffolk; both *vice* Carlos, dec.

Rev. Dr. Masham, Kirkby-Overblow R. near Leeds, co. York, *vice* Cooper, dec.

Rev. Henry Southall, B.A. Kingston R. in the diocese of Worcester, *vice* Tindall, dec.

Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofield, B.A. to the fourth part of Felmingham R. Norfolk.

DISPENSATION.

REV. J. Haggitt, B.D. to hold Addington R. Bucks, with Fen-Ditton R. co. Cambridge.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Mountaineers—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—The Citizen.
2. The Wonder!—Ditto—The Doctor and the Apothecary. [London.
3. The Stranger—Ditto—The Irishman in
4. The West Indian—Matrimony—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
5. The Soldier's Daughter—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—The Prize.
7. Pizarro—Ditto—Fortune's Frolick.
8. The Suspicious Husband—Ditto—No Song No Supper. [be Sold.
9. The West Indian—Ditto—A House to
10. Hamlet—The Spoil'd Child.
11. The Belle's Stratagem—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—Of Age To-morrow.
12. The Suspicious Husband—The Deserter
14. The West Indian—The Mock Doctor—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
15. The Beggar's Opera—The Citizen.
16. The Marriage Promise—Who's the Dupe?—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
17. The Provok'd Husband—The Irishman in London. [Old Harlequin's Fire-Side
18. The Rivals—Two Strings to your Bow—
19. She Stoops to Conquer—The Liar.
21. The West Indian—The Apprentice—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
22. The Mountaineers—The Anatomist.
23. As You Like It—The Humourist—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side. [zen.
24. The Clandestine Marriage—The Citi-
25. The School for Scandal—Of Age To-morrow—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
26. The Jew—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—Richard Cœur de Lion.
28. Hamlet—The Anatomist—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
29. The West Indian—A House to be Sold—
30. No Performance. [Ditto.
31. *The Honey-Moon*—Fortune's Frolick.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. John Bull—Harlequin Quickfilver.
2. The Man of the World—Ditto.
3. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
4. The Blind Bargain—Ditto.
5. The Cabinet—Ditto.
7. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
8. The English Fleet in 1342—Ditto.
9. The Cabinet—Ditto.
10. Thirty Thousand—Ditto.
11. The Man of the World—Ditto.
12. The English Fleet in 1342—Ditto.
14. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
15. *The School of Reform; or, How to Rule a Husband*—Ditto.
16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22. Ditto—Ditto.
23. Ditto—The Paragraph.
24. Ditto—Harlequin Quickfilver.
25, 26. Ditto—Ditto.
28. Douglas—Il Bondocani.
29. School of Reform—Hartford Bridge.
30. No Performance.
31. Lovers' Vows—The Padlock.

BIRTHS.

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of Charles Littledale, esq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, a daughter.

The wife of John Atkins, esq. of Charlton, Kent, M. P. a ſon.

At the rectory-houſe at Bradwell, co. Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Colſton, a ſon and heir.

In Dominick-ſtreet, Dublin, the lady of the Biſhop of Down, a ſon.

Jan. 1. At Springkell, in Scotland, Lady Heron Maxwell, a ſon.

3. At Branſton-hall, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. P. Courtois, a daughter.

6. The wife of S. Gooch, esq. of Hadleigh, Suffolk, a daughter.

7. Mrs. Glover, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

9. At Sudbrook-park, near Richmond, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

At the Reſidentiary-houſe in the Minſter-yard, York, the wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Markham, a ſon.

12. In St. James's-ſquare, Counteſs Talbot, a ſon.

14. At Grange, co. York, Lady Amelia Kaye, a ſon.

15. In Portland-place, the Counteſs of Mansfield, a daughter.

At Rothley vicarage, co. Leiceſter, the wife of the Rev. A. Macaulay, a fifth ſon.

16. The wife of Dr. Birch, dean of Battle, a ſon.

17. The wife of the Rev. John Oliver, of Oak-houſe, Enfield, a daughter.

20. At his houſe in Norwich, the lady of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, bart. a ſon.

22. At Wellingore, co. Lincoln, the ſeat of C. Nevile, esq. the wife of Lieut.-col. Ainſlie, inſpector of the diſtrict, a daugh.

23. The wife of Mr. Davies, bookſeller, in the Strand, a daughter.

27. The wife of George Blackſhaw, esq. of Donnington cottage, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. AT Gillingham, Kent, Lieut. E. S. Young, of the Chatham Diviſion of Royal Marines, to Miſs Almeria Perfect, youngeſt daughter of Wm. Perfect, M.D. of Malling.—Alſo, Capt. Thomas Young, of the Royal Marine Corps, to Mrs. Granville Winch, widow, daughter of the aforeſaid Dr. Perfect.

At Trowbridge, James Sheppard, esq. to Miſs Fearne, ſiſter of Henry F. esq.

Jan. 1. At Ipſwich, Major Ray, aid-du-camp to Gen. Warde, to Miſs Dalton.

At Budcock, near Falmouth, Capt. Escott, of the Royal Cornwall Militia, to the only daughter of the late Mr. Pyke, merchant, of Falmouth.

At Lyme, Dorſet, Bonner Collins, esq. of Belmont-houſe, near Taunton, to Miſs Cove, daughter of the late Rev. Edward C. of Dunsford, Devon.

George-Frederick Stratton, esq. of Tewpark, co. Oxford, to the only daughter of Bernard Dewes, esq. of Wellbourn, Warw.

At Andover, W. W. P. Garrat, esq. of Alton Priors, to Miſs Cannon, daughter of the late Capt. C. of the N. Hants Militia.

James S. Williamſon, esq. of Meltonhill, to Miſs Harriſon, daughter of the late W. H. esq. of Ripon, co. York.

George Hadden, esq. of Nottingham, to Miſs Eliza Young, daughter of the late J. Y. esq. of Aberdeen.

2. At Bath, John Surtees, esq. third ſon of William S. esq. of Seaton-Burn, co. Northumberland, to Miſs Hawkins, ſiſter to Sir Jn. H. bart. of Kelſton, co. Somerſet.

3. At Oxford, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, M.A. ſon of the late Sir Thomas H. bart. of Hurſley-lodge, and fellow of Winchester college, to Sophia-Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Martin Wall, M.D. Clinical profeſſor in the Univerſity of Oxford.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Ralph Gowland, esq. to Miſs Smith, both of Bryanſtone-ſtr.

4. At Winchester, Lieut. Richard Eldridge, of the Southampton Volunteers, to Miſs Angel, of Winchester.

7. Daniel Farrow, esq. captain in the Loyal Loughborough Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Farrow, of Loughborough, co. Leic.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Col. Cooper, ſon of the late Sir Grey C. to Miſs Charlotte Honywood, daughter of Sir John H. bart. of Evington, Kent.

At Leven-lodge, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Erſkine, to Mrs. Erſkine Munro, eldeſt daughter of Alexander M. esq. and reliet of the late James Turnbull, esq. advocate.

8. At Bath, Launcelot Shadwell, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Richardſon, of Montpelier, Bath.

At North Berwick, Lord Viſcount Duncan, to Miſs Janet Dalrymple, ſecond daughter of the late Sir Hew D. bart. of Bargany and North Berwick.

Richard Worſwick, esq. of Lancaſter, banker, to Miſs Margaret Buckle, of Weſt Witton, co. York.

Rev. Daniel Griffiths, vicar of Ofwestry, to Mrs. J. Wynne, of Clehonger, co. Hereford.

9. At Lichfield cathedral, John Partridge, esq. of Great Torrington, Devon, to Miſs Anne Jervis, daughter of the late Philip J. esq. of Nether Seile, co. Leiceſter.

At Weſt-Ham, Eſſex, Emanuel Goodhart, esq. of Stratford-grove, to Miſs Burford.

Rev. Wm. Curtis, of Guſtdford-ſtreet, to Miſs Frances Waring.

10. At the Abbey-church, Bath, the Rev. Mr. Heighway, vicar of Ogborne St. Andrew, Wilts, to Miſs Gregory, of Bath.

At Hemingborough, co. York, the Rev. R. Steele, of Doncaſter, to the only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Caile, of Hemingbor.

12. Major

12. Major John Baddeley, of David-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aſſiſtant-barrack-maſter-general, to Miſs Grace Smith.

14. At Yoxford, Dr. Turner, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Blois, daughter of Sir John B. bart. of Cockfield-hall, co. Suffolk.

At Lynn, the Rev. Mr. King, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Jones, of Ely.

17. At Newton St. Cyres, John Truſcott, eſq. a lieutenant in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Bengal, and ſon of the late Admiral T. to Miſs Mary Lambert Gorwyn, of Drewſteignton, Devon.

18. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, John Hamilton, eſq. to Miſs Fuller, daughter of J. Trayton F. eſq. of Aſhdown-houſe, Suſſex.

19. At Leeds, Col. Strawbenzee, of Spennithorne, co. York, to Miſs Buckle, of Wakefield.

21. At Blanſtead, Daniel-Richard Warrington, eſq. of Wardon, Surrey, to Miſs Mary Parry, daughter of Thomas P. eſq. one of the directors of the E. I. Company.

Capt. W. Gelſton, of the Europe Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Roſina Banniſter, dau. of John B. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, the celebrated comedian.

22. Major Montagu Hotham, of the 14th Foot, aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter-general in the North Inland Diſtrict, to the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Bird, eſq. of Norton-lodge, co. Worceſter.

24. At Leiceſter, Robert Holden, eſq. of Upper Clapton, Middleſex, to Miſs M. A. Vann, daughter of the late William V. eſq. of Belgrave.

26. William Boothby, eſq. aid-du-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and captain in the 15th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Jenkenſon, dau. of John J. eſq. of Winchester.

Deaths.

LATELY, at Fort William, in the Eaſt Indies, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 23, and much and deſervedly lamented by her huſband, family, friends, and acquaintance, Mrs. G. Baynham, wife of Capt. B. of the Ceylon Regiment of Foot, and ſecond daughter of Mr. Pridham, ſpirit-merchant, of Plymouth.

At Barbados, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Lord Viſcount Proby, commander of the Amelia frigate, of 38 guns, and moſt of his officers. His Lordſhip's death occaſions a vacancy in parliament for the town of Buckingham.

On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Capt. Mann, of the Royal Artillery, eldeſt ſon of Gen. M.

On-board the Swiftſure man of war, in his paſſage from Gibraltar, in his 38th year, Dr. Henry Bowles, brother to the Rev. W. L. B. and Charles B. eſq. of Shaftesbury. He had been profeſſionally employed two years in the Weſt Indies, where he was twice attacked with the yellow fever; at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a twelvemonth; and ſince his return to England had been ſtationed at the military hoſpital at Goſport; from which duty, notwithſtanding his former ſervices, and that there were many phyſicians on the ſtaff who had not been out of England ſince their appointment, he was ordered on two days notice.

On-board the Carysfort frigate, of the yellow fever, Lieut. John Bellamy, of the Royal Navy, ſon of the late Mr. Alderman B. of Leiceſter. This gallant young man was with Lord Duncan when he defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown; had been in much other deſperate ſervice; and was promoted entirely from his great perſonal courage and nautical abilities.

At Ulm, Huber, one of the moſt celebrated writers in Germany.

At Vienna, in his 79th year, the celebrated muſical compoſer, Haydn.

James Baden, profeſſor of eloquence and the Latin tongue in the Univerſity of Copenhagen. His death is a ſerious loſs to the literary world. He began his connexion with that inſtitution in 1779; his labours were not confined to the pupils at the National College; he devoted a great portion of his time to advance the Daniſh language to its higheſt ſtate of improvement; and his tranſlation of Tacitus rivals the original for preciſion, taſte, and purity of diction. He alſo publiſhed a German and Daniſh Dictionary, known to every modern linguiſt. In the latter years of his life he found himſelf inadequate to the active duties of his public ſituation, and retired, but not without an honourable proof of the approbation of the Daniſh Government.

At St. Peterſburg, whilſt playing at billiards, Jarnowick, the celebrated performer on the violin.

At Liſbon, Richard Yarford, eſq.

At Bantry, in Ireland, of a violent fever, Hamilton White, eſq. brother to Lord Viſcount Bantry.

At Stoneville, co. Dublin, in her 20th year, Miſs Pratt, only daughter of Major-general P.

In Merriop-ſquare, Dublin, John Mercier, eſq. of Portarlington, late lieutenant-colonel of the 29th regiment of Foot.

In Aungier-ſtreet, Dublin, in his 70th year, Lundy Foot, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city.

In Dominick-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 92, Mrs. Graham, relict of Col. G. of Coolmaine, co. Monaghan.

At Hollybrook, near Randalſtown, Hugh Montgomery, eſq. of Tullycarnet, co. Down.

At his ſeat at Ballyvorgill, co. Clare, in his 30th year, John Jevers Wilſon, eſq.

In Tipperary, John Power, eſq. colonel of the Tipperary Militia, and ſon of John P. eſq. of that town.

At the Abbey at Rathkeale, George Leake, ſen. eſq.

At Plaſſey, near Limerick, the ſeat of Thomas Maunſell, eſq. in his 79th year, the Rev. William Maunſell, LL. D. and M. R. I. A. &c.

At Derinboy, in King's County, Robert Devereux, eſq.

At Parſon's-town, King's County, Mrs. James, relict of John J. eſq. of Bruſna, in the ſame county.

At Baleath, co. Meath, Hampden Nicholſon, eſq.

In his 127th year, Mr. Robert M'Farland, farmer, of Donyghmore, co. Donegal. He could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles, or the uſe of any glaſs, till within a few days of his death.

At Laymore, near Ballymena, aged 110, Mr. William Simpſon, farmer. Four days before his death he was walking through his farm in his uſual health. He often ſaid, that he was never ſick one hour that he remembered; alſo, that he was only twice drunk in his life. He had the perfect uſe of his underſtanding to his death, and remembered the battle of the Boyne.

At Dublin, on-board his veſſel, Capt. John Huddart, of the Townſhend revenue cutter. He had been, for a conſiderable time, in a very declining ſtate of health; but, from an extreme anxiety to do his duty, he reſiſted the remonſtrances of his family, and all conſiderations of a perſonal nature. He combated with his infirmities to the laſt, and was in the act of conveying (by order of Admiral Lord Gardner) Captain Berry, of the Royal Navy, to Loughſwilly, when he died. Thus did he cloſe a faithful, loyal, and honourable ſervice of 22 years, the early part of which was diſtinguiſhed at the relief of Gibraltar, on which occaſion he was a midſhipman under the Hon. Capt. now Admiral Pakenham. He was an affectionate and ſincere friend, a fond huſband and father; and in all the relations of life the amiability of his manners, and the integrity of his heart, challenged the love and eſteem of all who knew him. What remains to be told is the moſt melancholy: his own pains, cares, and ſorrows, have died with him; but, while he was expiring in the public ſervice, deprived of all the kind and ſoothing offices of domeſtic tenderneſs and love, he was leaving, utterly unprovided for, a wife and eight children.

Charles Ferguſſon, eſq. ſon of the deceaſed Sir J. Ferguſſon, bart. of Kilkerran, late one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice in Scotland.

At Egleton caſtle, in Scotland, a few hours after his birth, the ſon and heir of Lord Montgomery.

Mr. Cheeſe, many years organiſt at the Collegiate church in Manchester. Though not bleſſed with ſight, his muſical talents, as a teacher, compoſer, and performer, were greatly admired.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Grebbell, wife of Mr. G. printer. She was found by her huſband burnt and ſuffocated to death, on his return from very active exertions at the dreadful fire at Mr. Norrington's, in the Market-place. It is ſuppoſed the candle had caught her cap and handkerchief, and ſet them on fire, while ſhe was aſleep near the table whereon it was.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Waugh, a ſuper-annuated ſhipwright, diſtinguiſhed for a diſpoſition equally generous and humane. He ſubſcribed 50l. towards defraying the expence of cloathing the Portſmouth Volunteers; and erected one of the monuments in Kingſton church-yard to the memory of the unfortunate ſufferers who periſhed in the Royal George.

Aged 79, J. Button, eſq. formerly a ſurveyor of taxes in Wilts.

At Malmeſbury, Miſs Stronge, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Henry S. vicar of that place.

At Newton-Poppleford, Mr. H. Reed, one of the proprietors of the worſted mill factory there, and formerly a merchant at Exeter, Devon.

At Cumberland-houſe, in Winchester, in her 84th year, Mrs. Marſh, relict of the late Capt. M. of the Royal Navy, and a captain of Greenwich hoſpital.

In Trinity-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, relict of the late Mr. Thomas H. of Roſs, and mother of the Rev. J. Hall, chaplain of the Royal Naval Hoſpital at Haſlar. Her remains were conveyed to Ledbury, in Herefordſhire, to be depoſited in the family-vault there.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Nicholas W. eſq. of Eaſt Dean, Suſſex.

At Shepton-Mallet, in his 47th year, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. John Hill, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

After much illneſs, Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, ſon of Mr. T. ſurgeon, of Cerne.

Mrs. Wright, of Lincoln, keeper of the aſſembly-rooms Above-hill, and wife of Mr. William Wright, joiner.

Aged 89, Mr. William Wright, of Fiſkerton, near Lincoln, farmer, &c.

At Pucklechurch, co. Glouceſter, aged 102, Mrs. Betty Ballin; who, till within the laſt two years, could walk three or four miles with the livelineſs of a young perſon. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Haſkins, who lived to nearly the ſame age.

At Rochford, aged 104, Joſeph Robinſon, a native of that place. His occupation was that of a huſbandman, and till within the laſt ſeven years was capable of performing

his Majesty's Attorney General. The Lord Chancellor said, that the money could not be taken out of the hands of the defendants, till all the parties interested in the cause, as well as the Attorney General, should appear before him in the proceedings. It was a subject of very large enquiry, whether a Municipal Court can act with the government of a country not yet acknowledged by its own.

Thursday, Jan. 24.

The Declaration of War against Spain, which was laid before the House of Commons this day, begins by stating,

"That, from the moment hostilities had commenced between Great Britain and France, a sufficient ground of war against Spain, on the part of Great Britain, necessarily followed, from the Treaty of St. Ildephonso, if not disclaimed by Spain; as that treaty identified Spain with the Government of France, by specific stipulations of unconditional offence. But, by the articles of that treaty, Spain covenanted to furnish a contingent of naval and military force for the prosecution of any war in which the French Republick might engage. She specifically surrendered any right to enquire into the nature, origin, or justice of that war; and bound herself to put the utmost force she could collect, both by sea and land, at the disposal of France. These stipulations gave Great Britain an incontestible right to declare to Spain, that, unless she renounced the treaty, or gave assurances that she would not perform the obligations of it, she would not be considered as a Neutral Power; but Great Britain, from motives of moderation and tenderness, refused to exercise this right. France made her first demand upon Spain in July 1803; and in October, a Convention was signed, by which Spain agreed to pay to France a certain sum monthly in lieu of the naval and military succours which they had stipulated by the treaty to provide; but of the amount of this sum, or of the nature of any other stipulations which that convention might contain, no official information whatever was given." The British Minister then intimated, that a subsidy so large as that supposed to be paid exceeded the bounds of forbearance; and that the continuance of such a system might prove a greater injury than any other kind of hostility.

"In reply to these remonstrances, it was represented as an expedient to gain time; and assurances were given, which were confirmed by circumstances, that the disposition of the Spanish government would induce them to extricate themselves from this engagement, if the course of events should admit of their doing so with safety." The British Envoy, however, was directed to protest against the Convention, and to declare,

"That our abstaining from hostilities must depend upon its being only a temporary measure, and that we should consider a perseverance in it as a cause of war; that the entrance of any French troops into Spain must be refused; that any naval preparation must be a great cause of jealousy, and any attempt to give naval assistance to France an immediate cause of war; that the Spanish ports must remain open to our commerce, and that our ships of war must have equal treatment with those of France. His Majesty's Minister was also instructed, if any French troops entered Spain, or if he received information of any naval armaments for the assistance of France, to leave Madrid, and to give immediate notice to our naval commanders, that they might proceed to hostilities."

His Majesty, however, still willing not to proceed to extremes, sent notice that he was willing to consider the subsidy already afforded only as a temporary measure; but that his decision, in this respect, must depend upon knowing the precise nature of all the stipulations between Spain and France. Some naval armaments, however, being ascertained in the Spanish ports, the British Minister declared,

"That all forbearance on the part of England must depend upon the cessation of all naval armaments, and a prohibition of the sale of prizes in their ports. On the second of these points, a satisfactory answer was given, and orders issued accordingly; on the first, a reference was made to former declarations. To the question about disclosing the treaty with France, no satisfactory answer was ever given."

In July 1804, the Spanish Government again gave assurances of their faithful neutrality; though in the next month the British Admiral off Ferrol observed that soldiers and sailors for the French fleets at Ferrol and Toulon were daily arriving through Spain; and it was discovered,

"That orders had been given for the immediate equipment of four ships of the line, two frigates, and other smaller vessels; that similar orders had been given at Carthagena and Cadiz; and particularly that three first-rate ships of the line were directed to sail from the last-mentioned port; and, as an additional proof of hostile intentions, that orders had been given to arm the packets as in time of war."

The Declaration then proceeds to observe, that this was a direct and unequivocal violation of the terms on which the continuance of peace had been acquiesced in;

n; and to shew that, though his Majesty stood pledged to an immediate commencement of hostilities, yet he resolved to adhere to his system of moderation, and to leave an opening for accommodation; but, notwithstanding our remonstrances on this head, no substantial redress or satisfactory information was afforded; "and every circumstance of the general conduct of Spain was peculiarly calculated to excite the vigilant attention of the British Government—the removal of Spanish ships out of their docks, to make room for the accommodation of the men of war of France—the march of French troops and seamen through the Spanish territory—the equipment of naval armaments at Ferrol—the confideration, that the junction of this armament with the French ships already in that harbour would create a decided superiority of numbers over his Majesty's squadron cruising off that port—the additional naval exertions, and the increase of expence which this conduct of Spain necessarily imposed upon Great Britain: All these circumstances requ'red those precautions to which his Majesty was at last reluctantly obliged to resort."

The Declaration then explains the moderate nature of the orders which were issued; which were,

"That our cruizers were not to detain, in the first instance, any ship belonging to his Catholic Majesty sailing from a port of Spain; but to require the commander of such ship to return directly to the port from whence she came; and, only in the event of his refusing to comply, to detain and send her to Gibraltar, or to England. Further directions were given, not to detain any Spanish homeward-bound ships of war, unless they should have treasure on-board; nor merchant-ships of that nation, however laden, on any account whatsoever."

It also appears, from the dates of the Correspondence, that the detention of the Spanish frigates was never in question during the discussions, nor does it appear that any account had been received of this transaction at Madrid; and that the war must have arisen had the detention never taken place. The Declaration then concludes with an appeal to all Europe for an acknowledgment of his Majesty's exemplary moderation; and with the assertion,

"That his Majesty will eagerly embrace the first opportunity, thus offered, of resuming a state of peace and confidence with a nation which has so many ties of common interest to connect it with Great Britain."

[Then follows the Correspondence between Mr. Frere and the Spanish Government; and of which the above Declaration may be considered as an analysis, as it embraces all the principal points of discussion.]

Sunday, Jan. 27.

This morning, at a quarter past 8, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Burr, tallow-chandler, Upper Adams-street, Edgware-road. Mr. and Mrs. Burr, with each an infant in their arms, were rescued by ladders placed against the windows. The house was soon in a blaze; and a coachman named Pierce was fortunate enough, at the risque of his life, to rescue his daughter, whom he carried down stairs amidst fire and smoke. Recollecting that his wife remained behind, he exclaimed, in an agony of grief, "Oh! Betsy, Betsy, Betsy!" To return as he came was impossible, as the staircase was completely enveloped with the flames; but he had scarcely uttered the above words, when one of the windows in the two pair of stairs front room opened, and the unfortunate woman presented herself. Without a moment's hesitation, she precipitated herself into the street. By the fall, her thigh was broken, her neck dislocated, and she instantly expired in the presence of her husband and daughter, who were eye-witnesses of her melancholy fate. The fire had by this time got possession of every part of the house, which presented nothing but one entire blaze, and no hope was left that any of the unfortunate inhabitants that remained in it could possibly escape. They consisted of Mr. Adams, a coachman, and his wife, an elderly lady, and her two grandsons, fine lads, and two young men, servants out of places, all of whom, to the number of seven, melancholy to relate! fell victims to the fury of the flames.—Next morning, at 9, a great number of people assembled at the ruins, in expectation of seeing the firemen searching for the unfortunate sufferers; but, on finding that, as the houses were not insured, the firemen were not obliged to undertake the melancholy business, four labourers, who were present, volunteered their services in digging; and about half past 2 discovered the body of Mrs. Jerams, the elderly woman, and, shortly after, her youngest son, a fine young man, of 18 years, a postillion, and another son, a groom, 28 years of age. The bodies, when found, were entirely naked, the hair burned off; but, from the suddenness of the house falling in, they were not defaced, but appeared parboiled from the heat. At this moment, a servant in livery appeared, with his wife, and claimed the wretched sufferers, as his mother and brothers; but this was not the measure of their grief, for the next body found was their infant child, 11 months old, who, with its infant brother, 3 years old, fell victims to the flames.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall, Jan 3. MAJOR-GEN. the Right Hon. Thomas Maitland, appointed governor and commander in chief in and over the ſettlements in the Iſland of Ceylon, in the Indian Seas, and the territories and dependencies thereof.

Queen's palace, Jan. 11. Right Hon. Henry Lord Mulgrave, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

Whitehall, Jan. 13. Right Hon. Henry Addington, created Viſcount Sidmouth, of Sidmouth, co. Devon.

Queen's palace, Jan. 14. Right Hon. Henry Viſcount Sidmouth, ſworn lord preſident of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, *vice* the Duke of Portland, retired on account of ill health.—Right Hon. Robert Earl of Buckinghamſhire, ſworn chancellor of the duchy and county palatine of Lancaſter.—Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, Right Hon. Nicholas Vanſittart, Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, and the Right Hon. John Sullivan, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council.

Downing-ſtreet, Jan. 25. Francis Gore, eſq. appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the Bermuda or Somers Iſlands, in North America.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Stephen Hartley, Hope V. co. Derby.

Rev. Samuel Bennett, M.A. Great Wakering V. Eſſex, *vice* D'Aranda, dec.

Rev. Robert Thompſon, Myton-upon-Swale V. co. York, *vice* Carter, dec.

Rev. R. Williams, M. A. rector of Bulpham, Eſſex, Markfield R. co. Leiceſter.

Rev. Joſeph Pruſt Pruſt, jun. B.A. Weſt Worlington R. Devon, *vice* Smith, reſigned.

Rev. Richard Keats, M.A. rector of Kingſnympton, Bideford R. Devon, *vice* Smith, reſigned.

Rev. Charles Tuffnell, elected to All Saints V. Northampton, *vice* Miller, dec.

Rev. Henry Bell, Bawſey R. Norfolk; and Rev. Charles-John Chapman, M. A. elected upper miniſter of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich; both *vice* Peele, dec.

Rev. Jonn Drew Borton, M.A. Blofield R. co. Norfolk; and Rev. John Caſborne, B.A. Drinkſtone R. co. Suffolk; both *vice* Carlos, dec.

Rev. Dr. Maſham, Kirkby-Overblow R. near Leeds, co. York, *vice* Cooper, dec.

Rev. Henry Southall, B.A. Kingſton R. in the dioceſe of Worceſter, *vice* Tindall, dec.

Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofield, B.A. to the fourth part of Felmingham R. Norfolk.

DISPENSATION.

REV. J. Haggitt, B.D. to hold Addington R. Bucks, with Fen-Ditton R. co. Cambridge.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Jan. DRURY-LANE.

1. The Mountaineers—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—The Citizen.
2. The Wonder!—Ditto—The Doctor and the Apothecary. [London.
3. The Stranger—Ditto—The Iriſhman in
4. The Weſt Indian—Matrimony—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
5. The Soldier's Daughter—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—The Prize.
7. Pizarro—Ditto—Fortune's Frolick.
8. The Suſpicious Huſband—Ditto—No Song No Supper. [be Sold.
9. The Weſt Indian—Ditto—A Houſe to
10. Hamlet—The Spoil'd Child.
11. The Belle's Stratagem—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—Of Age To-morrow.
12. The Suſpicious Huſband—The Deſerter.
14. The Weſt Indian—The Mock Doctor—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
15. The Beggar's Opera—The Citizen.
16. The Marriage Promiſe—Who's the Dupe?—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
17. The Provok'd Huſband—The Iriſhman in London. [Old Harlequin's Fire-Side
18. The Rivals—Two Strings to your Bow—
19. She Stoops to Conquer—The Liar.
21. The Weſt Indian—The Apprentice—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
22. The Mountaineers—The Anatomiſt.
23. As You Like It—The Humourift—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side. [zen.
24. The Clandeſtine Marriage—The Citi-
25. The School for Scandal—Of Age To-morrow—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
26. The Jew—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side—Richard Cœur de Lion.
28. Hamlet—The Anatomiſt—Old Harlequin's Fire-Side.
29. The Weſt Indian—A Houſe to be Sold—
30. No Performance. [Ditto.
31. *The Honey-Moon*—Fortune's Frolick.

Jan. COVENT-GARDEN.

1. John Bull—Harlequin Quickſilver.
2. The Man of the World—Ditto.
3. The Heir-at-Law—Ditto.
4. The Blind Bargain—Ditto.
5. The Cabinet—Ditto.
7. Romeo and Juliet—Ditto.
8. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—Ditto.
9. The Cabinet—Ditto.
10. Thirty Thouſand—Ditto.
11. The Man of the World—Ditto.
12. The Engliſh Fleet in 1342—Ditto.
14. The Poor Gentleman—Ditto.
15. *The School of Reform; or, How to Rule a Huſband*—Ditto.
16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22. Ditto—Ditto.
23. Ditto—The Paragraph.
24. Ditto—Harlequin Quickſilver.
25, 26. Ditto—Ditto.
28. Douglas—Il Bondocani.
29. School of Reform—Hartford Bridge.
30. No Performance.
31. Lovers' Vows—The Padlock.

BIRTHS

BIRTHS.

LATELY, the wife of Charles Littledale, eſq. of Great Mary-la-Bonne-ſtreet, a daughter.

The wife of John Atkins, eſq. of Charlton, Kent, M. P. a ſon.

At the rectory-houſe at Bradwell, co. Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Colſton, a ſon and heir.

In Dominick-ſtreet, Dublin, the lady of the Biſhop of Down, a ſon.

Jan. 1. At Springkell, in Scotland, Lady Heron Maxwell, a ſon.

3. At Branſton-hall, co. Lincoln, the wife of the Rev. P. Courtois, a daughter.

6. The wife of S. Gooch, eſq. of Hadleigh, Suffolk, a daughter.

7. Mrs. Glover, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

9. At Sudbrook-park, near Richmond, Lady Mary Stopford, a daughter.

At the Reſidentiary-houſe in the Minſter-yard, York, the wife of the Rev. Archdeacon Markham, a ſon.

12. In St. James's-ſquare, Counteſs Talbot, a ſon.

14. At Grange, co. York, Lady Amelia Kaye, a ſon.

15. In Portland-place, the Counteſs of Mansfield, a daughter.

At Rothley vicarage, co. Leiceſter, the wife of the Rev. A. Macaulay, a fifth ſon.

16. The wife of Dr. Birch, dean of Battle, a ſon.

17. The wife of the Rev. John Oliver, of Oak-houſe, Enfield, a daughter.

20. At his houſe in Norwich, the lady of Sir Richard Bedingfeld, bart. a ſon.

22. At Wellingore, co. Lincoln, the ſeat of C. Nevile, eſq. the wife of Lieut.-col. Ainſlie, inſpector of the diſtrict, a daugh.

23. The wife of Mr. Davies, bookſeller, in the Strand, a daughter.

27. The wife of George Blackſhaw, eſq. of Donnington cottage, a ſon.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. AT Gillingham, Kent, Lieut. E. S. Young, of the Chatham Diviſion of Royal Marines, to Miſs Almeria Perfect, youngeſt daughter of Wm. Perfect, M.D. of Malling.—Alſo, Capt. Thomas Young, of the Royal Marine Corps, to Mrs. Granville Winch, widow, daughter of the aforeſaid Dr. Perfect.

At Trowbridge, James Sheppard, eſq. to Miſs Fſome, ſiſter of Henry F. eſq.

Jan. 1. At Ipſwich, Major Ray, aid-du-camp to Gen. Warde, to Miſs Dalton.

At Budcock, near Falmouth, Capt. Eſcott, of the Royal Cornwall Militia, to the only daughter of the late Mr. Pyke, merchant, of Falmouth.

At Lyme, Dorſet, Bonner Collins, eſq. of Belmont-houſe, near Taunton, to Miſs Cove, daughter of the late Rev. Edward C. of Dunsford, Devon.

George-Frederick Stratton, eſq. of Tewpark, co. Oxford, to the only daughter of Bernard Dewes, eſq. of Wellbourn, Warw.

At Andover, W. W. P. Garret, eſq. of Alton Priors, to Miſs Cannon, daughter of the late Capt. C. of the N. Hants Militia.

James S. Williamſon, eſq. of Meltonhill, to Miſs Harriſon, daughter of the late W. H. eſq. of Ripon, co. York.

George Hadden, eſq. of Nottingham, to Miſs Eliza Young, daughter of the late J. Y. eſq. of Aberdeen.

2. At Bath, John Surtees, eſq. third ſon of William S. eſq. of Seaton-Burn, co. Northumberland, to Miſs Hawkins, ſiſter to Sir Jn. H. bart. of Kelſton, co. Somerſet.

3. At Oxford, the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, M.A. ſon of the late Sir Thomas H. bart. of Hurſley-lodge, and fellow of Winchester college, to Sophia-Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of Martin Wall, M.D. Clinical profeſſor in the Univerſity of Oxford.

At St. Mary-la-Bonne, Ralph Gowland, eſq. to Miſs Smith, both of Bryanſtone-ſtr.

4. At Winchester, Lieut. Richard Eldridge, of the Southampton Volunteers, to Miſs Angel, of Winchester.

7. Daniel Farrow, eſq. captain in the Loyal Loughborough Volunteer Infantry, to Miſs Farrow, of Loughborough, co. Leic.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Col. Cooper, ſon of the late Sir Grey C. to Miſs Charlotte Honywood, daughter of Sir John H. bart. of Evington, Kent.

At Leven-lodge, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Henry Erſkine, to Mrs. Erſkine Munro, eldeſt daughter of Alexander M. eſq. and relict of the late James Turnbull, eſq. advocate.

8. At Bath, Launcelot Shadwell, jun. eſq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miſs Richardſon, of Montpelier, Bath.

At North Berwick, Lord Viſcount Duncan, to Miſs Janet Dalrymple, ſecond daughter of the late Sir Hew D. bart. of Bargany and North Berwick.

Richard Worſwick, eſq. of Lancaſter, banker, to Miſs Margaret Buckle, of Weſt Witton, co. York.

Rev. Daniel Griffiths, vicar of Oſweſtry, to Mrs. J. Wynne, of Clehonger, co. Hereford.

9. At Lichfield cathedral, John Partridge, eſq. of Great Torrington, Devon, to Miſs Anne Jervis, daughter of the late Philip J. eſq. of Nether Seile, co. Leiceſter.

At Weſt-Ham, Eſſex, Emanuel Goodhart, eſq. of Stratford-grove, to Miſs Burford.

Rev. Wm. Curtis, of Guildford-ſtreet, to Miſs Frances Waring.

10. At the Abbey-church, Bath, the Rev. Mr. Heighway, vicar of Ogborne St. Andrew, Wilts, to Miſs Gregory, of Bath.

At Hemingborough, co. York, the Rev. R. Steele, of Doncaſter, to the only daughter of the Rev. Wm. Caile, of Hemingbor.

12. Major

12. Major John Baddeley, of David-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, aſſiſtant-barrack-maſter-general, to Miſs Grace Smith.

14. At Yoxford, Dr. Turner, of Charlotte-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, to Miſs Blois, daughter of Sir John B. bart. of Cockfield-hall, co. Suffolk.

At Lynn, the Rev. Mr. King, of Gainſborough, to Miſs Jones, of Ely.

17. At Newton St. Cyres, John Truſcott, eſq. a lieutenant in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice at Bengal, and ſon of the late Admiral T. to Miſs Mary Lambert Gorwyn, of Drewſteignton, Devon.

18. At St. Mary-la-Bonne, John Hamilton, eſq. to Miſs Fuller, daughter of J. Trayton F. eſq. of Aſhdown-houſe, Suſſex.

19. At Leeds, Col. Strawbenzee, of Spennithorne, co. York, to Miſs Buckle, of Wakefield.

21. At Blanſtead, Daniel-Richard Warrington, eſq. of Wardon, Surrey, to Miſs Mary Parry, daughter of Thomas P. eſq. one of the directors of the E. I. Company.

Capt. W. Gelſton, of the Europe Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Roſina Banniſter, dau. of John B. eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare, the celebrated comedian.

22. Major Montagu Hotham, of the 14th Foot, aſſiſtant-quarter-maſter-general in the North Inland Diſtrict, to the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Bird, eſq. of Norton-lodge, co. Worceſter.

24. At Leiceſter, Robert Holden, eſq. of Upper Clapton, Middleſex, to Miſs M. A. Vann, daughter of the late William V. eſq. of Belgrave.

26. William Boothby, eſq. aid-du-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, and captain in the 15th Light Dragoons, to Miſs Jenkenſon, dau. of John J. eſq. of Winchester.

Deaths.

LATELY, at Fort William, in the Eaſt Indies, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 23, and much and deſervedly lamented by her huſband, family, friends, and acquaintance, Mrs. G. Baynham, wife of Capt. B. of the Ceylon Regiment of Foot, and ſecond daughter of Mr. Pridham, ſpirit-merchant, of Plymouth.

At Barbados, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Lord Viſcount Proby, commander of the Amelia frigate, of 38 guns, and moſt of his officers. His Lordſhip's death occaſions a vacancy in parliament for the town of Buckingham.

On his paſſage from the Weſt Indies, Capt. Mann, of the Royal Artillery, eldeſt ſon of Gen. M.

On-board the Swiftſure man of war, in his paſſage from Gibraltar, in his 38th year, Dr. Henry Bowles, brother to the Rev. W. L. B. and Charles B. eſq. of Shafteſbury. He had been profeſſionally employed two years in the Weſt Indies, where he was twice attacked with the yellow fever; at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained a twelvemonth; and ſince his return to England had been ſtationed at the military hoſpital at Goſport; from which duty, notwithſtanding his former ſervices, and that there were many phyſicians on the ſtaff who had not been out of England ſince their appointment, he was ordered on two days notice.

On-board the Carysfort frigate, of the yellow fever, Lieut. John Bellamy, of the Royal Navy, ſon of the late Mr. Alderman B. of Leiceſter. This gallant young man was with Lord Duncan when he defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown; had been in much other deſperate ſervice; and was promoted entirely from his great perſonal courage and nautical abilities.

At Ulm, Huber, one of the moſt celebrated writers in Germany.

At Vienna, in his 79th year, the celebrated muſical compoſer, Haydn.

James Baden, profeſſor of eloquence and the Latin tongue in the Univerſity of Copenhagen. His death is a ſerious loſs to the literary world. He began his connexion with that inſtitution in 1779; his labours were not confined to the pupils at the National College; he devoted a great portion of his time to advance the Daniſh language to its higheſt ſtate of improvement; and his tranſlation of Tacitus rivals the original for preciſion, taſte, and purity of diction. He alſo publiſhed a German and Daniſh Dictionary, known to every modern linguiſt. In the latter years of his life he found himſelf inadequate to the active duties of his public ſituation, and retired, but not without an honourable proof of the approbation of the Daniſh Government.

At St. Peterſburg, whilſt playing at billiards, Jarnowick, the celebrated performer on the violin.

At Liſbon, Richard Yarford, eſq.

At Bantry, in Ireland, of a violent fever, Hamilton White, eſq. brother to Lord Viſcount Bantry.

At Stoneville, co. Dublin, in her 20th year, Miſs Pratt, only daughter of Major-general P.

In Merrion-ſquare, Dublin, John Mercier, eſq. of Portarlington, late lieutenant-colonel of the 29th regiment of Foot.

In Aungier-ſtreet, Dublin, in his 70th year, Lundy Foot, eſq. one of the aldermen of that city.

In Dominick-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 92, Mrs. Graham, relict of Col. G. of Coolmaine, co. Monaghan.

At Hollybrook, near Randals-town, Hugh Montgomery, eſq. of Tullycarnet, co. Down.

At his ſeat at Ballyvorgill, co. Clare, in his 30th year, John Jevers Wilſon, eſq.

In

In Tipperary, John Power, eſq. colonel of the Tipperary Militia, and ſon of John P. eſq. of that town.

At the Abbey at Rathkeale, George Leake, ſen. eſq.

At Plaſſey, near Limerick, the ſeat of Thomas Maunſell, eſq. in his 70th year, the Rev. William Maunſell, LL. D. and M. R. I. A. &c.

At Derinboy, in King's County, Robert Devereux, eſq.

At Parſon's-town, King's County, Mrs. James, relict of John J. eſq. of Bruſna, in the ſame county.

At Baleath, co. Meath, Hampden Nicholſon, eſq.

In his 127th year, Mr. Robert M'Farland, farmer, of Donyghmore, co. Donegal. He could read the ſmalleſt print without ſpectacles, or the uſe of any glaſs, till within a few days of his death.

At Laymore, near Ballymena, aged 119, Mr. William Simpſon, farmer. Four days before his death he was walking through his farm in his uſual health. He often ſaid, that he was never ſick one hour that he remembered; alſo, that he was only twice drunk in his life. He had the perfect uſe of his underſtanding to his death, and remembered the battle of the Boyne.

At Dublin, on-board his veſſel, Capt. John Huddart, of the Townſhend revenue cutter. He had been, for a conſiderable time, in a very declining ſtate of health; but, from an extreme anxiety to do his duty, he reſiſted the remonſtrances of his family, and all conſiderations of a perſonal nature. He combated with his infirmities to the laſt, and was in the act of conveying (by order of Admiral Lord Gardner) Captain Berry, of the Royal Navy, to Loughſwilly, when he died. Thus did he cloſe a faithful, loyal, and honourable ſervice of 22 years, the early part of which was diſtinguiſhed at the relief of Gibraltar, on which occaſion he was a midſhipman under the Hon. Capt. now Admiral Pakenham. He was an affectionate and ſincere friend, a fond huſband and father; and in all the relations of life the amiability of his manners, and the integrity of his heart, challenged the love and eſteem of all who knew him. What remains to be told is the moſt melancholy: his own pains, cares, and ſorrows, have died with him; but, while he was expiring in the public ſervice, deprived of all the kind and ſoothing offices of domeſtic tenderneſs and love, he was leaving, utterly unprovided for, a wife and eight children.

Charles Ferguſſon, eſq. ſon of the deceaſed Sir J. Ferguſſon, bart. of Kilkerran, late one of the ſenators of the College of Juſtice in Scotland.

At Egleton caſtle, in Scotland, a few hours after his birth, the ſon and heir of Lord Montgomery.

Mr. Cheeſe, many years organiſt at the Collegiate church in Manchester. Though not bleſſed with ſight, his muſical talents, as a teacher, compoſer, and performer, were greatly admired.

At Plymouth, Mrs. Grebbell, wife of Mr. G. printer. She was found by her huſband burnt and ſuffocated to death, on his return from very active exertions at the dreadful fire at Mr. Norrington's, in the Market-place. It is ſuppoſed the candle had caught her cap and handkerchief, and ſet them on fire, while ſhe was aſleep near the table whereon it was.

At Portſmouth, Mr. Waugh, a ſuperannuated ſhipwright, diſtinguiſhed for a diſpoſition equally generous and humane. He ſubſcribed 50l. towards defraying the expence of cloathing the Portſmouth Volunteers; and erected one of the monuments in Kingſton church-yard to the memory of the unfortunate ſufferers who periſhed in the Royal George.

Aged 79, J. Button, eſq. formerly a ſurveyor of taxes in Wilts.

At Malmeſbury, Miſs Stronge, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Henry S. vicar of that place.

At Newton-Poppleford, Mr. H. Reed, one of the proprietors of the worſted mill factory there, and formerly a merchant at Exeter, Devon.

At Cumberland-houſe, in Wincheſter, in her 81th year, Mrs. Marſh, relict of the late Capt. M. of the Royal Navy, and a captain of Greenwich hoſpital.

In Trinity-ſtreet, Briſtol, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, relict of the late Mr. Thomas H. of Roſs, and mother of the Rev. J. Hall, chaplain of the Royal Naval Hoſpital at Haſlar. Her remains were conveyed to Ledbury, in Herefordſhire, to be depoſited in the family-vault there.

Mrs. Willard, wife of Nicholas W. eſq. of Eaſt Dean, Suſſex.

At Shepton-Mallet, in his 47th year, after a long and painful illneſs, Mr. John Hill, an eminent ſurgeon and apothecary.

After much illneſs, Mr. Thomas Trowbridge, ſon of Mr. T. ſurgeon, of Cerne.

Mrs. Wright, of Lincoln, keeper of the aſſembly-rooms Above-hill, and wife of Mr. William Wright, joiner.

Aged 89, Mr. William Wright, of Fiſkerton, near Lincoln, farmer, &c.

At Pucklechurch, co. Glouceſter, aged 102, Mrs. Betty Baliſh; who, till within the laſt two years, could walk three or four miles with the livelineſs of a young perſon. She was the daughter of John and Hannah Haſkins, who lived to nearly the ſame age.

At Rochford, aged 104, Joſeph Robinſon, a native of that place. His occupation was that of a huſbandman, and till within the laſt ſeven years was capable of performing

forming his daily labour. He took great delight in following the hounds, and to a very late period of his life joined in the chace with all the vigour of youth.

At Oxford, at the houſe of her brother, Alderman Fletcher, aged 56, Mrs. Rebecca Robinſon, relict of the late Rev. T. Robinſon, of that Univerſity.

At Tenterden, aged 26, to the deep diſtreſs of her family and friends, Mrs. Pomfret, wife of John P. eſq. and youngeſt daughter of Richard Curteis, eſq.

At the rectory at Emberton, Bucks, in an advanced age, the Rev. R. Pomfret, upwards of 50 years rector of that place, during which time he was a conſtant reſident. He has bequeathed 50l. to the Northampton infirmary, and a like ſum to that at Bedford, to be paid four months after his death. He is much regretted by an extenſive acquaintance, and deſervedly lamented by the diſtreſſed and poor, to whom he was ever a kind benefactor and ready friend.

At Bridgnorth, Salop, in his 69th year, Mr. Owen Davis, chair-maker; who, it is well known, ſpent more than 600l. in one public-houſe in that town in the courſe of the laſt 40 years, though he ſeldom was known to ſpend more than one ſhilling in any one day.

At Bodmin, co. Cornwall, Miſs Peggy Hambly; whoſe death was occaſioned by a pimple, which firſt roſe on the back part of her neck, and, daily increaſing, at length ſpread itſelf into the ſize of a large turnip, reſembling a body of putrified fleſh. No medical aſſiſtance could reach the nature of her diſorder, and, after languiſhing ſeveral months, ſhe expired without the leaſt ſtruggle.

At his houſe in Hereford, aged 56, of a fall from his horſe, by which his thigh was broken, the Rev. Edmund Barry. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, LL. B. 1783; rector of Marden and Weſton-Baggard, in Herefordſhire, both in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral.

At the Hot wells, Briſtol, the Rev. James Etty, rector of Whitchurch, co. Oxford, and vicar of Woburn, co. Bucks. The former is a valuable living, in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, with an excellent parſonage-houſe, which was new-built by Mr. Etty, but which he did not enjoy three months.

In her 17th year, after a lingering and painful illneſs, Miſs Dickens, only daughter of Mr. D. attorney, of Coventry.

Aged 71, Mr. Uppington Bracee, 44 years a ſurgeon in the Royal Navy.

At Sarnesfield, co. Hereford, in her 74th year, Mrs. Dorothy Rogers, relict of John R. eſq. of Kerry, co. Montgomery.

At Honiton, Devon, in his 70th year, of apoplexy, while walking to church, N. Pridus, eſq.

At Clifton, after a lingering illneſs, to the inexpreſſible grief of her parents, Miſs Elizabeth-Anne Fydell, only daughter of John F. eſq. of Bath.

At Swarkſtone, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Grimes, formerly houſe-ſteward to the late Sir Henry Harpur, of Calke; which office he executed with great credit upwards of 25 years.

At Whiſton, co. Northampton, in her 91ſt year, Mrs. Knapton, 30 years matron of the County infirmary; and, as a reward for the fidelity with which ſhe executed that truſt, the governors, when age obliged her to reſign the ſituation, ſettled upon her 20l. a year for the reſt of her life.

At Woburn, in Bedfordſhire, Mr. John Thornton, an eminent linen and woollen-draper and wool-buyer.

At Newland, Wilts, the ſeat of his nephew, Sir Edward Smyth, bart. Matthew Dodſworth, eſq. of Cooke-hall, co. York, brother to the Rev. Dr. Dodſworth, treaſurer of Salisbury cathedral.

At Queniborough, co. Leiceſter, Mr. John Sarſon.

Aged 66, Mrs. Anne Ball, of Harby, near Lincoln.

At Lewiſham, in Kent, aged 92, Capt. Andrew Candi.

In Glouceſter-place, Mary-la-Bonne, moſt ſincerely regretted, Mrs. Rebow, relict of J. M. R. eſq. formerly M. P. for the borough of Colcheſter.

After a ſhort illneſs, at Mrs. Steel's, in Catharine-ſtreet, Strand, where ſhe was on a viſit, Mrs. Steel, late of Beech-houſe, in Hampſhire.

1804. *Sept.* 4. M. Mechain, the Aſtronomer, member of the Firſt Claſs of the National Inſtitute, who was ſent to Spain by the Government to make obſervations. He was born at Lyons, Aug. 16, 1744. On the 18th of Auguſt, 1774, the Academy approved of his firſt Memoir on an Eclipſe which he had obſerved at Verſailles on the 11th of April. He then belonged to the Marine Arſenal, in which ſituation he executed immenſe calculations for the improvement of charts. He diſcovered and calculated ſeveral comets; and gained the prize of the Academy in 1782, on the comet of 1661, the return of which was expected in 1790; and he was received into that body the ſame year. He was made editor of the "*Connoiſſance des Temps*," and ſince 1788, that work has aſſumed a new perfection; it has been every year enriched with the labours of M. Mechain. In 1792 he was employed in the great work of the Meridian from Dunkirk to Barcelona, conjointly with M. Delambre. He returned from it in 1798. But, to complete that work, he wiſhed to continue it as far as the Balearian iſlands, and he ſet out for them in 1803. He had already,

ready, with vaſt difficulty, recognized all the ſtations, and terminated three, when he was cut off by a fever which prevails every year on the coaſt of Valencia, by reaſon of the moraſſes produced from the overflowing of the rivers.

Off. . . . In Jamaica, in the prime of life, Capt. Daniel Holmes, maſter of the ſhip Endeavour, of London, and brother to the Rev. W. Holmes, who alſo died in Jamaica, and whoſe death has been recorded in vol. LXXII. p. 377. Exemplary in fulfilling all the relative duties of life, the intereſt of his owners he ever held ſacred and paramount to every perſonal conſideration. Laſt war, having the command of the Julius Cæſar Weſt-Indiaman, and being attacked by a French privateer off the coaſt of Jamaica, though half his crew were inefficient from ſickneſs, and armed with one gun only and a few muſkets, he oppoſed the moſt determined efforts of the enemy; contrived more than once to rake him, and, by dint of nautical ſkill, eſcaped into harbour without the loſs of a ſingle man. For his gallantry in this action, in which he was wounded, he received the thanks of Lord Balcarras, then governor; the laſt was his twenty-fifth voyage to that iſland; but the fever proving unuſually contagious and malignant, an amiable wife and young family are left to deplore his loſs.

28. At Jamaica, John Kelly, eſq. of Tamarind-grove and Houſe-hill.

1805. *Jan.* . . . At Paris, aged 80, M. Latude, well known from his impriſonment, during 35 years, in the caſtle of Vincennes, the Baſtile, and the Bicêtre. His health was not in the leaſt impaired by his long confinement. It is ſaid that ſome of the deſcendants of Madame de Pompadour endeavoured to atone for his ſufferings, of which ſhe was the occaſion, by putting him into a trifling buſineſs, which afforded him ſupport.

At Chicheſter, aged 83, Mr. Draper, well known for extenſive practice in the minor branches of ſurgery, particularly by the village-ruſticks, who looked up to him with hope and confidence when the ſkill of the regular practitioner had failed; nor is there a doubt, but, by bold practice, he effected ſome very extraordinary cures. About 30 years ago he loſt an only ſon, in whom the fond father had centered every hope and every pleaſure: parental affection even gained the maſterſhip of reaſon; for, though it is believed the young man died of a decline, the agonized father placed an orange in each hand in the coffin, and pipes were ſo conſtructed as to admit the external air.

In his 72d year, Mr. James Tipler, of Nottingham.

At Briſtol Hot wells, in the prime of life, deſervedly lamented, Mrs. Lace, wife of —— L. eſq. of Liverpool, and daughter of Mrs. Liverſidge, of Wakefield.

At Tetſworth, Ruth Lee was found dead in her bed-room. She had been ſeen abroad a few days before, but had never ſuffered any perſon to enter her room for many years, even to ſweep it; and many ſhillings and ſix-pences were found on a table by her bed-ſide, buried in duſt. She had ſome property, and plenty of bed-linen, but ſlept without any, on the ſacking of the bedſtead.

Dropt down dead, going up ſtairs, Mr. Cock, of Heath, in Kent.

Mr. Mayow, of Burcot farm, near Faringdon. While walking a ſhort diſtance from his houſe he fell down and expired, leaving a wife and ſix children.

Jan. 1. At Maize-hill, Greenwich, in his 75th year, George Buxton, M.D. and F.R.S. He married the eldeſt daughter of the late Jn. Chandler, of Cheapſide, apothecary, and ſettled for ſome time at Chelmsford, whence he removed to Greenwich.

At his lodgings at Bath, Nicholas Ridley, eſq. a maſter in Chancery, and one of the benchers of Gray's Inn.

Sir Samuel Hales, bart. of Mundell, co. Lancaſter, a lieutenant in the Royal Navy.

—— Ruſſell, aged 13, ſon of a lady in Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bath, having ſkated on the Kennet and Avon canal as far as the Dundas aqueduct, on his return left his young companions at ſome conſiderable diſtance, who, on coming up, found him fallen upright into the canal, the edge of the ice being level with his forehead. They procured aſſiſtance, but too late; he was conveyed to the Folly-houſe, where every thing was ineffectually tried to reſtore him.

At Trevilian-houſe, near St. Columb, the Rev. John Bennet, in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Cornwall.

At Nanteribba-hall, in Montgomeryſhire, George Devereux, Viſcount Hereford, and a Baronet, Premier Viſcount of England; born April 25, 1744; ſucceeded his brother Edward Aug. 21, 1783; married, Dec. 15, 1768, his couſin Marianna, only daughter and heireſs of George Devereux, eſq. of Tregoyd, in Brecknockſhire; by whom, who died April 10, 1797, he had thirteen children, of whom one ſon and five daughters are living. He is ſucceeded in title and eſtates by his ſon Henry, now Viſcount Hereford.

At Greenock, in Scotland, in his 74th year, John Dunlop, eſq. collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms there.

2. At her mother's houſe in Lower Eaton-ſtreet, Pimlico, the wife of Captain Liardet, of the Royal Marines.

At the Rev. Mr. Clarke's, in Paul's college, St. Paul's church-yard, after a ſevere illneſs, borne with becoming fortitude, Mrs.

Mrs. Anne Johnſton, relict of Mr. Roger J. late of Oxford.

At his houſe in Bedford-ſquare, aged 78, John Nelſon, M. D.

At her houſe in Percy-ſtreet, aged 79, Mrs. Roſe, widow of the late Dr. William R. of Chiſwick, eldeſt daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Clark, of St. Alban's, and mother of Samuel Roſe, eſq. (ſee vol. LXXIV. p. 1249).

At Hadley, Middleſex, in her 42d year, reſpected and lamented by all who knew her, Mrs. Dury, wife of Alex. D. eſq.

At her lodgings in Chicheſter, Mrs. Catharine Fitzgerald, wife of Capt. F. of the 29th Foot, now on his paſſage to join his regiment in India, and ſecond daughter of the late Right Rev. Sir Wm. Aſhburnham, Biſhop of Chicheſter.

2. At Baylis, near Salt-hill, ſuddenly, in his 72d year, Alexander Wedderburn, Earl of Roſſlyn, Baron of Loughborough; an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, and a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum. He was born Feb. 13, 1733, and married Dec. 31, 1767, Betty-Anne, daughter and ſole heireſs of John Dawſon, eſq. of Morley, Yorkſhire, by whom, who died in 1781, he had no iſſue; and Sept. 12. 1782, he married Charlotte Courtney, youngeſt daughter of William Viſcount Courtney, and aunt to the preſent Viſcount, by whom he had a ſon, born Oct. 2, 1793, ſince dead. His Lordſhip has been long ſubject to the gout, and in a delicate ſtate of health. He reſided at his ſeat at Baylis for the benefit of the air; but for ſome weeks paſt he was ſo much recovered as to viſit round the neighbourhood; and, on the preceding night, accompanied the Counteſs to her Majeſty's fête at Frogmore. Next morning he rode on horſeback to viſit ſeveral of the neighbouring gentlemen; and, after his return to Baylis went in his carriage to Bulſtrode, to viſit the Duke of Portland, and returned home, apparently in perfect health. After dinner he complained of a violent pain in his head, and very abruptly aroſe from table, ſaying he was almoſt diſtracted, and deſired immediate medical aſſiſtance to be ſent for. He was put to bed, and expreſſes ſent for his phyſicians; but at one the enſuing morning he expired in the greateſt agony. Sir James Sinclair Erſkine, bart. nephew to the late Earl, ſucceeds to the titles and eſtates, and Miſs Erſkine, ſiſter to the preſent Earl, who lives with the Counteſs of Roſſlyn, is, by his Majeſty's ſign manual, to have place, pre-eminence, and precedency, as the daughter of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. His Lordſhip was appointed ſolicitor-general Jan 26, 1771, and attorney-general June 10, 1778. On the 14th of June, 1780, he was created Baron Loughborough, made Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and called to the Privy Council; in 1783, was appointed firſt commiſſioner for keeping of the great ſeal; and January 27, 1793, lord high chancellor of Great Britain. He was created, by a ſecond patent Oct. 31, 1795, Baron Loughborough, with remainders, ſeverally and ſucceſſively, to Sir James St. Clair Erſkine, bart. and to John Erſkine, his brother; and by patent, April 21, 1801, Earl of Roſſlyn. On the 11th his Lordſhip's remains were removed, at 7 A. M. from his ſeat near Windſor, to Slough, and about 1 they arrived at the Yorkſhire Stingo public-houſe, where the company met. At two they ſet out in ſolemn proceſſion for St. Paul's Cathedral. The hearſe was drawn by ſix horſes, with feathers, velverets, &c. and carrying the body in a coffin covered with black velvet, ornamented with richly gilt and chaſed coronets, and various other devices, and a large gilt plate with his Lordſhip's arms, and the following inſcription: "ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, Earl of Roſſlyn, Baron Loughborough, born 13th of February, 1733: died ſecond of January, 1805." Five mourning-coaches and ſix, decorated with feathers, velvets, eſcutcheons, &c. and two pages attending, each with ſilk hatbands and wands. In the two firſt coaches were ſix pall-bearers, intimate friends of his Lordſhip. In the third coach, the two chief mourners, Sir J. St. Clair Erſkine, now Earl of Roſſlyn, and his brother, the Hon. John Erſkine. The fourth coach, three diſtant relatives of his Lordſhip. The fifth coach, his Lordſhip's principal domeſtics. Next followed two of the family coaches. Next the coaches of the preſent Earl, and two friends. About half paſt 3 the proceſſion arrived at the Weſtern gate of St. Paul's, through which the coffin was carried into the choir, which was lighted upon the occaſion. The funeral leſſons being read, the coffin was carried to the vault, and laid upon treſtles, underneath the centre of the dome, until the vault is completed, when it will be laid between the remains of Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Mr. Howard. The nobility, gentry, &c. who compoſed the proceſſion, remained above until the ſervice was finiſhed, after which the company went home in their own carriages.

3. This morning, about nine o'clock, Capt. Thompſon, in the Newcaſtle trade, reſiding in Old Gravel-lane, Wapping, who had been confined with a fever, in the abſence of his nurſe, threw himſelf, in a fit of delirium, out of a two-pair-of-ſtairs window into the ſtreet, and was killed on the ſpot.

At Lewes, Suſſex, in his 78th year, Henry Shelley, eſq.

At

At her brother's houſe at Etwood, co. Lancaſter, Miſs Caroline Hand, eldeſt daughter of the late Charles H. eſq. of Park-hall, co. Stafford.

4. Aged 81, Miſs Margaret Parr, of York-buildings, Paddington, late of Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middleſex.

Found drowned in Falmouth harbour, Mr. Thomas, of the company of comedians now at Falmouth.

At Epping, by a kick from an ox, Mr. Simon Warren.

Aged 72, Mrs. Anne Fox, of Lincoln, widow of Mr. Francis F. brazier.

At Lincoln, Mr. William Appleby, a well-known horſe-dealer.

Killed in an action near Dieppe, Lieut. William C. C. Dalyell, of the Royal Navy, fifth ſon of the late Sir Robert D. bart. of Binns, in Scotland.

At his houſe in Portland-place, aged 57, Sir Gregory Page Turner, bart. M. P. for Thirſk, in Yorkſhire. He was the third baronet; and married, in 1782, Miſs Frances Howell, daughter of James H. eſq. of Elm, co. Norfolk, by whom he has left five children. He ſucceeded, in Auguſt, 1795, his great uncle and godfather, Sir Gregory Page, by will; and, by virtue of his Majeſty's ſign-manual, added to his own the name and arms of Page. At the general election in 1784 he was choſen member for Thirſk, which he has repreſented ever ſince. Our readers will recollect that he lately ſtood a trial with the maker of an iron bridge over a ſtream in his garden, ſuggeſted by Mr. Cartwright to Lady T. which amounted to 900l.; and it is ſaid, that his chagrin at this event brought on his death. On examining his ſecretaire, his executors found 16,700 guineas. His remains were interred in the family-vault in Bedfordſhire; and he is ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon, Gregory Oſborne, born Sept. 29, 1785.

Found drowned in the Baſin in the Green-park, Eleanor Tranfield. It appeared, on the Coroner's Inqueſt, from the evidence of Matthew Tranfield, ſhandlord of the Triumphant Car public-houſe in Piccadilly, near Hyde-park Corner, and uncle to the deceaſed, that ſhe had lived with him as ſervant; that the deceaſed was in the habit of getting intoxicated, during which time ſhe behaved herſelf with a degree of violence approaching to madneſs. On the 22d of laſt November, ſhe went out of the houſe in the evening, and returned in about 20 minutes, or half an hour, in a ſtate of intoxication, and was reprimanded by her uncle for being ſo; ſhortly after ſhe went up ſtairs and cleaned herſelf, then came down to the parlour and took ſome tea, and on being ſpoken to for getting herſelf into ſuch a ſtate, ſhe declared ſhe would go out of the houſe, and went accordingly out and ſat under the ſhed at the front of the houſe, crying with paſſion: ſhe was brought into the back parlour by her uncle, and adviſed, in a very gentle manner, by him and Mr. Sutton, who gave evidence to the ſame effect, to go to bed and reſt herſelf; but ſhe refuſed, and ſtill continued crying. Shortly after, ſhe took her opportunity and went out of the houſe; her brother followed her, but could not prevail on her to return; ſince that time ſhe never was heard of until found, on Jan. 4, in the Baſin in the Green-park. The evidence of Mr. Sutton, and the brother to the deceaſed, a boy of 17 years of age, went to the ſame effect; and alſo that ſhe had, when about 12 or 13 years old, received a very ſevere bruiſe on the head, occaſioned by the fall of an iron gate on her, which made her at times appear ſlighty. It was her brother who firſt identified her from her cloaths, ſhe being in ſuch a ſtate that it was perfectly impoſſible to recogniſe a ſingle feature. The Jury, after viewing the body, which was quite in a ſtate of putrefaction, returned a verdict of "Accidental death by drowning," not having any evidence that ſhe threw herſelf into the water.

5. Aged 60, Mrs. Sarah Wood, one of the ſiſters of the late Mr. William W. formerly a bookſeller at Lincoln, who died Dec. 6, 1804 (LXXIV. 1246).

Aged 71, Mrs. Bromhead, of Uffington, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

In an advanced age, at his ſeat at Denbury, near Newton-Abbot, Thomas Taylor, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Devon.

At his houſe in Hanover-ſquare, Sir John Gallini, a knight of the Holy Roman Empire. About 8 o'clock in the morning he rang his bell, and, on his ſervant entering his chamber, ordered his breakfaſt to be prepared immediately, his chaiſe to be at the door at 9, and his chariot in waiting at 3. A few minutes after giving theſe directions he complained of not being well, and ſaid, "I ſhall reſt till 9 o'clock." In half an hour he rang his bell again, and ordered immediate medical aſſiſtance, as he had a violent pain in his ſtomach. Drs. Hayes and Wood immediately attended, but at 9 o'clock he expired without a groan. On the morning of the 4th he attended his pupils as uſual; and in the evening was at Covent-garden theatre. Sir John was a native of Italy; and at the age of 25 made his appearance at the Opera-houſe, then under the management of Mr. Du Burgh, as a dancer. The enſuing ſeaſon he

he was made principal dancer; and, in a few ſeaſons, became ballet-maſter, and then ſtage-manager of the Opera-houſe, and gave leſſons in dancing. In that character he was introduced into the late Earl of Abingdon's family, where Lady Elizabeth Bertie, his Lordſhip's eldeſt ſiſter, became enamoured of him, and married him; but they have lived ſeparate ſeveral years, on account of her health, and ſhe died Aug. 17, 1804 (LXXIV. 705). By her he has left two unmarried daughters and a ſon, a captain in the army. Soon after his marriage he went to Italy, where he was honoured with his knighthood. Returning to England he again became manager of the Opera, and had the merit of introducing Mr. Slingſby to that theatre. He was manager at the time the houſe was burnt in 1789, and is ſaid to have loſt 300,000l. thereby. He then ſent a gentleman to Italy and France, to bring him plans of the Opera-houſes there, to form his judgment in the deſigning of the preſent King's Theatre; towards the execution of which building, it is alſo ſaid, he advanced 300,000l. When finiſhed, an oppoſition was formed, by propoſing to open the Pantheon for the performance of operas; but Mr. Taylor, a proprietor, taking the management into his hands, Sir John retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to his profeſſion of a dancing-maſter, in which he had attained the higheſt reputation. He was generally conſidered as one of the moſt able teachers of his art that ever appeared in this country; and is ſuppoſed, by the exertion of his talents, to have left 150,000l. to his ſon and two daughters. His remains were interred in the cemetery at the family-ſeat in Bedfordſhire, with great funeral pomp, attended by Capt. Gallini, his ſon, of the Weſt Middleſex Militia, as principal mourner, and his ſucceſſor, Mr. Sydney, with the whole of his tenantry. The coffin was placed in the vault of that of his late wife.

Suddenly, while bottling wine at his maſter's houſe in Charlton-ſtreet, Somers-town, near Pancras, James Hayes.

6. At his mother's houſe at Twickenham, Middleſex, the Hon. George-Auguſtus-William Curzon, eldeſt ſon of the late Hon. Penn Aſſheton Curzon and the Baroneſs Howe; born May 14, 1788.

At his father's houſe in the Creſcent, Bath, Edmund Reynolds, jun. eſq.

At Kingſgate, in the Iſle of Thanet, in his 83d year, William Roberts, eſq.

Mr. Andrew Floor, upwards of 20 years prompter to the Bath theatre.

Advanced in years, Mrs. Timberland, wife of Mr. T. of the Bail of Lincoln.

At Lincoln, Mr. Matthew Orme, a wholeſale brewer.

At her houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet, Canterbury, Mrs. Knowler, wife of Gilbert K. eſq. of Herne, in the county of Kent. She was daughter and only child of Mr. Preſgrove, ſurgeon in Weſtminſter. In Mrs. K. perſonal beauty was heightened by animation of mind beaming through eyes expreſſive of that mixture of ſenſe, ſenſibility, and vivacity, which left no doubt to any beholder of the merit of the heart which was enſhrined within ſo attractive a form; and all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance were witneſſes to the juſtneſs of her claim for admiration, love, and eſteem. Engaging manners, ſweetneſs of temper, and a heart diſpoſed to diffuſe benevolence, chearfulneſs, and general philanthropy, around her, rendered her life a bleſſing to her friends, who were very numerous; and to thoſe who had the happineſs of her moſt confidential connexion, her integrity was entire. She was always rather above chearful when pleaſed with her company; and enlivened her circles of intimacy with ſweet unoffending ſallies of wit and humour, which charmed ſociety, without that aſſuming confidence which ſuperior talents for pleaſing too often accompanies. She was exemplary in fulfilling the common duties of life, particularly that of an affectionate wife to one ſenſible, in the higheſt degree, of all her merit, with whom ſhe lived 30 years in conjugal happineſs.

7. Mrs. Parlby, widow of the late Mr. John P. of Lincoln, tanner.

Very ſuddenly, the Rev. John Baſſett, of Broxholm, near Lincoln.

In Portman-place, Edgeware-road, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Jane Ruding, widow of the late John R. eſq. formerly of Great Ruſſell-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, and lately of the Eaſt Indies.

Mr. Cowan, who had been reſtored to his friends through the philanthropy of the landlord of the Cock public-houſe at Kilburn wells on the 4th, again ſtrayed out, and was found this morning dead in a ditch in Hackney-fields, with a prayer-book in his hand. He was taken to Hackney workhouſe until owned, and thence removed to Woburn-court, Bloomſbury, where he reſided. It is ſuppoſed he was ſeized with another fit, which he had not ſtrength to ſurmount.

Capt. Carr, in the Shields trade, going on-board his veſſel at Mill-wall, Limehouſe, fell backward into the water and was drowned, notwithſtanding every effort was uſed to ſave him.

8. After a tedious illneſs, greatly and deſervedly regretted, the wife of the Rev. T. Dockeray, of Snape-hall, and rector of Well, co. York.

Aged 9 years, Miſs Rachel Manners Sutton,

Sutton, youngeſt daughter of the Biſhop of Norwich.

At Barkſton, co. Leiceſter, aged 20, Mr. Anthony Hays. His diſorder had viſibly preyed on his conſtitution for ſome years, and he bore it with the moſt patient reſignation. Bleſſed with a ſound mind, which was ſcarcely ſuppreſſed by bodily afflictions or intenſe application to the purſuit of uſeful attainments, he had poſſeſſed himſelf of thoſe valuable accompliſhments which will long endear and preſerve his memory.

Of conſumption, the Rev. Francis Williams, of Exeter.

At his ſeat at Stanmer, Suſſex, Thomas Pelham, Earl of Chicheſter (ſo created June 23, 1801, it having been ſome time extinct in the family of Donegal), Baron Pelham, of Stanmer, Suſſex, 1768, on the death of Thomas the late Duke of Newcaſtle, and ſurveyor-general of the Cuſtoms in the port of London. He was born Feb. 28, 1728; died in his 87th year; and is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his ſon, Thomas Lord Pelham, married to Lady Mary Oſborne, ſiſter to the Duke of Leeds. The vault of the Pelham family, at Laughton, in which his remains were depoſited, is ſo remarkably dry, that the velvet which covers the coffins of the late Duke and Ducheſs of Newcaſtle is ſcarcely diſcoloured.

9. Aged 67, Col. Thomas Biſhopp, of Cheſter-ſtreet, Groſvenor-place.

At Lincoln, advanced in years, Mrs. Heneage, a widow lady.

At Kirk-Ella, co. York, aged 56, Joſ. Goſmond, eſq. formerly of Hull, grocer.

In his 62d year, John Clarke, eſq. of Welton-place, co. Northampton, in the commiſſion of the peace for that county.

At her ſeat at Middle-hill, near Box, co. Somerſet, Lady Aylmer, widow of Henry Lord A. (after whoſe death, in 1785, ſhe ſucceſſively married Mr. Howell Price and Mr. Bowles), and mother of the preſent Lord Aylmer.

At his ſeat, at Stanford-court, in Worceſterſhire, Sir Edward Winnington, bart. M. P. for the borough of Droitwich, in that county. He was a gentleman eminent for his attainments in Literature; an amiable, entertaining, and inſtructive companion, affectionate and indulgent in all his domeſtic relations; an ornament to his native county, and to all his connexions. His death is a ſevere calamity to his family and friends, and a general loſs to ſociety. He married the Hon. Anne Foley, aunt of the preſent Lord Foley, by whom he has left nine children, of whom the eldeſt, Thomas Winnington, eſq. ſucceeds to his titles and eſtates.

10. This afternoon, at his ſeat, Sumner caſtle, near Spittal, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, aged 70, Sir Cecil Wray, bart. In his public career he was formerly diſtinguiſhed as the opponent of Mr. Fox in the repreſentation of the city of Weſtminſter; and, in private life, was remarkable for the practice of virtues which rendered him the admiration of all who knew him, and will preſerve his memory from oblivion as long as ſociety is capable of eſtimating departed worth. His extenſive charities have procured him the prayers of all the poor in the vicinity of his reſidence. As a landlord he was a rare inſtance of liberality; and was never known to advance his rents. Indeed, his chief pleaſure was to ſee his poor neighbours happy, and his tenants affluent; and, a few days before his death, he ſolemnly exhorted his ſucceſſor to the principal part of his eſtates to ſeek gratification from the ſame ſource. He had no children. Mr. Wray, who ſucceeds him, is a diſtant relation, and was lately an officer in the North Lincoln Militia.

Drowned in the lake near Sir Cecil Wray's caſtle, aged 10 years, Joſ. Lyon, ſon of Mr. Geo. L. farmer and grazier, of Ingham, co. Lincoln. Mr. L. loſt a generous landlord, in the death of Sir Cecil, and a beloved ſon, the ſame afternoon.

At Lewes, Suſſex, about five o'clock in the evening, John Berry, formerly a drummer in the 7th regiment of Dragoons, but afterwards, for many years, a ſervant to the late Lieut.-col. Hay, of Glyndebourne, ſon of the late very ingenious writer. On his return from that place to his lodging in Lewes he miſtook his road on Cliff-hill, and walked over the brink of a chalk-pit, whereby he was precipitated headlong to the bottom, a depth of near 100 feet, and killed upon the ſpot. He was diſcovered between five and ſix in the morning, with his limbs moſt dreadfully bruiſed and fractured. He was of a religious and charitable diſpoſition; and, having ſaved ſome money in ſervice, and from a handſome annuity which Col. H. bequeathed him at his death, has left the greateſt part of it to his poor relations, as appeared by his will, which was found in his pockets on ſearching them.

At Cheſhunt, Herts, aged 96, Mr. H. J. Milward, formerly an apothecary of eminence in Spital-fields.

At Stranraer, in Scotland, John Clugſton, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms there.

11. At Enfield, Middleſex, aged 57, Mr. Munns, blackſmith.

In Rathbone-place, in her 67th year, Mrs. Angelo, relict of A. Angelo, eſq. fencing-maſter to the Royal Family.

At Gunby, co. Lincoln, in her 68th year, the wife of Mr. Thomas Dawſon.

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Walkden, of Briſſ, co. Lincoln.

12. Found

12. Found dead in his bed, whither he went the preceding evening in apparent perfect health, Edward Peach, eſq. late of Sundridge, in Kent, of which county he had been many years an active magiſtrate and deputy-lieutenant.

At Bearſtead, in Kent, aged 71, Mrs. Webb, relict of Mr. William W. ſen.

At Bath, Sir John Leſter, of Poole, co. Dorſet.

At the parſonage at Monckton, Mrs. Croſſman, widow of the Rev. Dr. C. late rector of that pariſh, and daughter of Matthew Brickdale, eſq. of Court-houſe, co. Somerſet.

At Bath, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Bignell, wife of Robert D. B. eſq. of Tewkeſter, and only ſurviving child of John Ruſſel, eſq. of Bugbrook, Northamptonſh.

After a long illneſs, Mrs. Biſhop, wife of Mr. Robert B. of Hadley, near Barnet. She died as ſhe had lived in the practice of every Chriſtian virtue.

13. At Exmouth, Devon, Mrs. Henſon, wife of Robert H. eſq. of Bainton, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Wells, Norfolk, at a very advanced age, Mr. Valentine Dennis, of that place, common brewer. His virtues were not of the common ſort, having uniformly, through the courſe of a very long life, been known by the enviable and merited title of "Honeſt Val. Dennis."

At Shoreham, Suſſex, in his 28th year, by a fever which baffled the ſkill of the Faculty, William-Henry Benet, eſq. Captain in the North Hampſhire Militia, and only ſon of Sir William Benet of Fareham, the laſt male of a very antient and reſpectable family. The life of this excellent young man exhibits, in its whole tenor, a rare example of unſullied honour and incorruptible integrity; and diſplays a ſhort ſyſtem of ethics more forcibly than any taught in the ſchools of Philoſophy. Let it be recorded, that he was the moſt dutiful of ſons, the moſt affectionate of brothers, the moſt zealous of Chriſtians, and of friends. So innate was his rectitude, that it ſeemed to him extraordinary that man could ever wilfully do WRONG; and he knew no fear but that of tranſgreſſing the laws of his Creator. He was ſcrupulouſly juſt in all his tranſactions with the world, and ever preſerved a ſacred adherence to the dictates of Truth; open to feel, and prompt to relieve, the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate; beneficent, temperate, humble; he fulfilled, from principle, every relative duty of life. Equally meritorious was his conduct as a ſoldier; and of him might the Veteran learn the true ſpirit of diſcipline. When his rank, though ſubordinate, gave him command, as his orders were iſſued with mild deciſion, they were ever obeyed with chearful alacrity. By the ſoldiers he was adored. He never gave to his men a ſevere, or even a harſh expreſſion, nor were his lips ever defiled by an oath. A deſire of knowledge manifeſted itſelf in his early youth; and he was converſant in the learning and events of former ages. The ſtudy of Hiſtory was the amuſement of his leiſure hours; and in many of the Polite Arts was he gifted with taſte and judgment. Let thoſe who are ENTERING on the ſtage of life learn from his conduct throughout it that, though its ſcenes are ſcattered over with temptations on one hand, and thickly planted with thorns on the other, there is one monitor who may with ſafety be relied on as a guide through its devious paths—Conſcience!

"The God within the mind."

May theſe, who are QUITTING it, be like him prepared for departure! His remains were conveyed to Fareham, for interment in the burial-place of his anceſtors.

14. At Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 80, Mr. Richard Lumley.

At Fletton, near Peterborough, Mrs. Peckard, relict of Dr. P. late dean of Peterborough, and rector of Fletton. She had entertained a large party of friends at her houſe the preceding day in apparent perfect health.

Mr. D. Stephenſon, one of the ſenior aldermen of Newark, co. Nottingham.

Suddenly, at Bath, in his 68th year, William Purnell, eſq. of New-houſe, near Durſley, a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Glouceſter.

At Honingham, Norfolk, in his 63d year, Wm. Cope, one of Lord Bayning's principal ſervants, with whom he had lived upwards of 27 years, and, by his diligence and fidelity in the diſcharge of the different duties of his ſituation, had merited his Lordſhip's fulleſt approbation, and at the ſame time had gained the love and eſteem of the whole family. He was buried at Honingham on the 17th, and his funeral was attended by Mr. Townſhend, on whom particularly he had waited for ſome years, and by ſeveral of the principal and other inhabitants of the pariſh. No ſervant ever lived more reſpected, or died more regretted.

At Frognell-houſe, Hampſtead, Middleſex, George Abel, eſq.

15. In Broad-ſtreet-buildings, aged 47, John-Henry Rougemont, eſq.

At his palace, near the city of Cork, the Right Rev. and Hon. Dr. Thomas Stopford, Biſhop of Cork and Roſs, to which he was promoted in 1794.

16. At Edinburgh, William Steuart, eſq. advocate.

Lieut. Wolfe, of the Queen's County Regiment of Militia, while ſtanding before his guard this morning in Cork, ſuddenly dropped down and expired.

In

In the prime of life, and after an illneſs of little more than two hours, Miſs Paul, eldeſt daughter of the late Joſiah Paul Paul, eſq. of Tetbury, co. Glouceſter.

Mr. George Rouſſeau, a domeſtick in the eſtabliſhment of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. On the Coroner's Inquiſition, John Phillips, eſq. ſurgeon to his Royal Highneſs's houſehold, ſtated, that on the 9th inſt. he was called upon to viſit the deceaſed, whom he found in a ſtate of great agitation, with exceſſive vomiting. Deceaſed complained of great giddineſs in his head; and declared, that his palate was affected with the taſte of copper; and declared, that he was poiſoned. He was removed from Carleton-houſe to Clapton, when his fever increaſed, and he died on the 16th. Witneſs added, that after opening and inſpecting the body, Doctors G. Pearſon, G. Blaine, and himſelf, were of opinion, that the primary complaint was in the ſtomach, but the immediate cauſe of death was in the head. Witneſs added, he underſtood that the deceaſed had taken milk, as was his uſual cuſtom; he was ſhortly afterward ſeized with violent ſickneſs and pain. The veſſel in which the milk had been boiled was examined, but no traces of poiſon could be diſcovered, nor could it be diſcovered that poiſon had been taken by that which was excreted from the ſtomach, or by inſpection of the ſtomach and bowels after death; ſtill he thought nothing could have produced the effects which were exhibited upon the ſtomach and brain, but arſenick, corroſive ſublimate, or ſome mineral poiſon. Charles Peck, eſq. his Royal Highneſs's maitre d'hotel, depoſed, he had been in the habit of viſiting the unfortunate gentleman from time to time, until his removal. He always declared he had been poiſoned, and intimated a ſort of ſuſpicion that an officer employed under him had been the cauſe; but he obſerved, ſhortly after he was ſeized with the ſymptoms above deſcribed, he had deſired the ſuſpected party to taſte ſome of the milk; he had done ſo, and was ſeized with the ſame ſymptoms as the deceaſed. Mr. John Gaſcoigne, the clerk of his Royal Highneſs's ſtables, affirmed, the perſon referred to by the deceaſed was of a reſpectable and moral character. The Jury returned their verdict, Wilful Murder againſt ſome Perſon or Perſons unknown.

17. After eating a hearty ſupper, and going to bed in apparent good health, the Rev. Mr. Middleton, miniſter of a Diſſenting congregation at Lewes, Suſſex.

At King's Cliffe, greatly reſpected, aged 87, William Law, eſq. an eminent attorney at Stamford, co. Lincoln.

After a long illneſs, Mrs. Mitchell, of Wansford, near Stamford, relict of Mr. William M. a ſhoe-maker.

At Exeter, Lady Milner, wife of Sir William M. Milner, M. P. for York. A very few years back her Ladyſhip was admired as the fineſt, the moſt beautiful, and accompliſhed woman in the faſhionable world, of which ſhe was at once the ornament and the leader. For two years paſt her Ladyſhip had been in a very declining ſtate of health, and obliged to withdraw from thoſe ſcenes of elegant life over which her taſte and accompliſhments had ſo long ſhed a luſtre. She had been lately at Dawliſh, but increaſing illneſs induced her to remove to Exeter, which was ſuppoſed to afford better medical advice and aſſiſtance.

18. At Boroughbridge, in Yorkſhire, the Rev. James Wilkinſon, 50 years vicar of Sheffield, 4 years prebendary of Ripon, and 2 years in the commiſſion of the peace for the North and Weſt ridings of the county of York. He was the ſon of Andrew W. eſq. and was born at Boroughbridge July 25, 1730; had his grammar education at Beverly-ſchool, and was admitted of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1750, M. A. 1755; and, in October, 1754, was preſented to the vicarage of Sheffield. He had for ſome time paſt been afflicted with a pulmonary complaint, which baffled all medical efforts; but flattered himſelf that he had received great benefit from the ſea air at Hartlepool; from which he lately returned to his ſeat at Boroughbridge. In the morning of the 18th inſtant he took an airing in his carriage, and returned to dinner, ſeemingly as well as uſual; but, about 6 in the evening, as he was riſing from his ſeat to ſnuff a candle, he fell to the ground, and immediately expired. In his office as a magiſtrate he was cool, candid, and impartial; was a real friend to the intereſts of his country, as well as the ſociety with which he was more immediately connected, and unwearied in his endeavours to ſerve ſuch as were under his patronage and protection; was an active promoter of every laudable inſtitution; and readily contributed to the relief of affliction, both public and private: and, what is a ſtrong proof of his real excellence, he increaſed in general eſteem as he advanced in years. (See vol. LXX. p. 576.) He is not known to have publiſhed any literary compoſition, except a ſermon at the opening of the Sheffield General Infirmary, Oct. 4, 1797.

At Plaiſtow, Eſſex, Mrs. Thelluſſon, widow of the late Peter T. eſq. of Brodſworth, co. York.

At his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, aged 70, the Right Hon.

Sir

Sir Richard Heron, bart. of Newark, co. Nottingham, ſo created July 25, 1778. He is ſucceeded by Mr. now Sir Robert Heron, bart. of Stubton, co. Lincoln. He was originally an attorney at law in London, and afterwards a commiſſioner of bankrupts, a ſworn clerk in the Remembrance office, and Lord Treaſurer's remembrancer (a patent place) in the Court of Exchequer. In 1777 he was appointed principal ſecretary to the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, lord lieutenant of Ireland, and was ſworn of the Privy Council there.

About four o'clock in the morning, at his palace at Lambeth, after much ſevere illneſs, and in his 74th year, the Right Hon. and Right Rev. John Moore, D. D. Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, Preſident of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and of the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in Foreign Parts, a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, a governor of the Charter-houſe, viſitor of All Souls and Merton colleges, Oxford, and one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council. This amiable Prelate was a native of the city of Glouceſter, where his father was a butcher, and in circumſtances that would not permit him to give his ſon that liberal education which he deſired and deſerved. He was therefore brought up at the free-ſchool of his native city; and, on account of the docility of his behaviour and promiſing talents, ſome friends procured him an humble ſituation in Pembroke college, Oxford, whence he ſome time afterwards removed to Chriſt Church, in that Univerſity. By ſome lucky circumſtances, wholly without requeſt or the leaſt expectation of his own, he was recommended to the Duke of Marlborough as a private tutor to the Marquis of Blandford. But this appointment was not without humiliation: the pride of the Ducheſs would not yield to Mr. Moore's filling a ſeat at the firſt table, and, in conſequence, he was degraded to the ſecond. But this mortification did not continue long, as this haughty dame, when ſhe became a widow, actually courted the very ſame tutor to receive her hand! Mr. Moore declined the advantage of the connexion from a ſtrong principle of honour; and, ſo ſenſible was the Duke of the generoſity of his conduct, that, as the firſt token of his gratitude, he ſettled an annuity of 400l. upon him, and rapidly obtained for him very valuable church preferment. In 1706 he was made a prebendary of Durham; in 1771, dean of Canterbury; and, in 1775, biſhop of Bangor. Two very admirable epigrams in our vol. XLV. p. 40, "A Word of Comfort from Bangor to Canterbury, on the Loſs of her Dean," with Canterbury's Anſwer," may here not improperly be referred to; as may "Bangor's Word of Comfort to Canterbury in Prophecy," LIII. 605. On the death of Dr. Cornwallis, 1783, the archiepiſcopal ſee of Canterbury was offered to Biſhops Hurd and Lowth; the former declined it from advancing years, and love of lettered eaſe; the latter from affection to his dioceſe. It is reported that his Majeſty, upon this, deſired each of theſe great men to recommend one of the biſhops to him, as the fitteſt in their judgment to fill the metropolitan chair; and that they both, without any previous concert of opinion, mentioned Dr. Moore. Whilſt occupying the firſt ſtation in the Church, his Grace has avoided all other activity but that of Chriſtian piety and ſpiritual duty. He has ſcarcely taken any part in political diſputes; neither has he adopted any ſteps to inflame the minds of the Diſſenters on the one hand, nor to alarm the friends of Orthodoxy on the other. He has only printed two ſermons: one preached before the Lords on the 30th of January, 1771, and the other on the Faſt-day, 1781. His Grace married Miſs Eden, a ſiſter of Sir John Eden and the preſent Ld. Auckland, a very celebrated beauty. His ſurviving children are, the Rev. George M. rector of Wrotham, in Kent; Charles M. eſq. M. P. for Woodſtock; the Rev. Robert M. rector of Latchingdon, in Eſſex; and John M. eſq. at the Univerſity of Oxford, the only child, it is believed, ever born to an Archbiſhop of Canterbury. Two of his Grace's daughters died of conſumption within the laſt ſeven years.—On the 25th, about 12 at noon, the Loyal Lambeth Volunteers, Lieut.-col. Slade, muſtered in the Prince's gallery, Vauxhall-gardens, in compliment to Charles Moore, eſq. a ſon of the late Archbiſhop, who is a captain in that corps, and marched from thence to Lambeth church, to attend the funeral of his Grace. At 2 the body was removed from the chamber in which it lay in the Palace, through the long gallery built by order of Cardinal Pole, down the ſtairs, and acroſs the fore-court into the body of the church. The funeral ſervice was read by the Rev. Dr. Vyſe, rector of Lambeth. The pall-bearers were Lord Henley, Sir Frederick Eden, Col. Eden, the Hon. Col. Eden, Morton Eden, eſq. Capt. Eden, Lieut.-col. Bell, and John Eden, eſq. The chief mourners, the Archbiſhop's four ſons, Lord Auckland and R. Richards, eſq. (his Grace's executors); together with the Rev. Mr. Sandeford and the Rev. Mr. Barton, chaplains to the noble Prelate; Dr. Vaughan and Mr. Young (his phyſician and apothecary); and ſeveral other friends, beſides

beſides the Churchwardens, &c. of the parish; and a numerous train of domeſticks cloſed the proceſſion. The body was depoſited in a vault under the communion-table. The outſide coffin was richly ornamented, and a mitre, highly gilt, was placed on the top of it, before it was lowered into the vault.

19. Suddenly, at the Dolphin public-houſe on Ludgate-hill, Mr. Tate, a coal-merchant, formerly a reſident at Queenhithe. It appeared, from the evidence of an apothecary who had attended him for ſome time, that he had received a contuſion in the head, which had affected his brain, and that the complaint, having come to a criſis, had produced ſudden death. He has left a wife and 6 children.

20. In Sloane-ſquare, Chelſea, the Rev. William Lampeter French.

At Broadlands, near Romſey, Hants, the dowager Viſcounteſs Palmerſton. She was daughter of Benjamin Mee, eſq. of Bath, and ſecond wife to the late and ſecond Viſcount, who died April 17, 1802, by whom he had one ſon, Henry-John.

21. Aged 33, the wife of Mr. H. H. Goodhall, of the Eaſt-India-houſe.

The infant ſon of the Hon. Rd. Ryder.

At his lodgings in Caſtle-ſtreet, Liverpool, Mr. Richard Hurſt, who, for upwards of 40 years, had performed as an actor on the London and Liverpool theatres, with characteriſtic propriety, with Garrick, Barry, Cibber, Pritchard, &c.

At his chambers in Gray's-inn-ſquare, aged 75, Iſrael Rhodes, eſq.

23. Of a decline, at his lodgings in Exmouth, Devon, aged 17, George Bunbury, eſq. of Ireland.

Mr. Richard Burbedge, 25 years organiſt of St. George's, Southwark.

24. At Wanlip, co. Leiceſter, very much lamented, Lady Catharine-Suſanna Hudſon, wife of Sir Charles Grave H. bart. She was one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Palmer, eſq. of Wanlip (the laſt heir-male of that antient family); was born April 2, 1742, and married in 1764. Two ſons and two daughters ſurvive her.

The Hon. Penniſton Lamb, ſon of Ld. Melbourne, and M. P. for Hertfordſhire, to which he was elected at the general election in 1802.

25. At his apartments in Greenwich hoſpital, after a ſhort illneſs, Sir Richard Pearſon, knt. lieutenant-governor of that inſtitution. He had ſerved ſeveral years in the Royal Navy, and commanded the Serapis in the memorable engagement with Paul Jones, and for his bravery and good conduct therein was knighted.

26. At his houſe in Benton-ſtreet, Berkeley-ſquare, in his 49th year, Sir Francis Whitworth, lieutenant-colonel of the Royal Artillery.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from December 25, 1804, to January 22, 1805.

Chriſtened.			Buried.			Between					
Males	799	1600	Males	667	1311	2 and 5	137	50 and 60	131
Females	801		Females	644		5 and 10	59	60 and 70	107
						10 and 20	36	70 and 80	62
Whereof have died under 2 years old 341						20 and 30	107	80 and 90	34
Peck Loaf 5s. 5d.; 5s. 4d.; 5s. 1d.; 5s. 1d.						30 and 40	146	90 and 100	9
Salt 14s. per buſhel; 3d. ½ per pound.						40 and 50	152	100	0

PRICES OF FLOUR, Jan. 28:

Fine 95s. to 100s.—Seconds 90s. to 95s.—Pollard 27s. to 30s. 6d.—Bran 8s. to 9s. 6d.

Return of Flour, Jan. 12 to Jan. 18, from the Cocket Office:

Total 1034 Sacks. Average 89s. 10d. 4s. 3d. ½ lower than the laſt Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Jan. 19, 42s. 6d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Jan. 23, 1805, is 58s. 2d. ½ per Cwt. excluſive of the Duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS, Jan. 26:

Kent Bags	4l. 0s. to 5l. 0s.	Kent Pockets	4l. 8s. to 5l. 12s.
Suſſex Ditto	4l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Suſſex Ditto	4l. 6s. to 5l. 0s.
Eſſex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 4l. 16s.	Farnham Ditto	7l. 0s. to 8l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 26:

St. James's—Hay	3l. 0s. 0s. to 4l. 14s. 0d.	Average 3l. 17s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 3s. 6d.	Average 2l. 0s. 0d.
Whitechapel—Hay	3l. 14s. 0d. to 4l. 8s. 0d.	Average 4l. 1s. 0d.
Clover	4l. 4s. 0d. to 5l. 5. 0d.	Average 4l. 16s. 0d.
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 2s. 0d.	Average 1l. 19s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 28. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.	Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0s. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	0s. 0s. to 7s. 6d.	Beaſts, about 1800. Sheep 17,000.	

COALS: Beſt, in the Pool, 31s. 6d. Delivered 63s. 6d. Sunderland, 43s. 0d. Delivered 55s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 88s. Curd, 92s. CANDLES 11s. 0d. per Doz. Moulds 12s. 0d.

TALLOW, per ſtone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 2d. Clare Market 4s. 2d. Whitechapel 4s. 2d.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JANUARY, 1805.

Days	Bank Stock.	3per Ct. Red.	3per Cent. Consols.	4per Ct. Consol.	3per Ct. Navy.	3per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	Sout. S. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5per Ct.	Imp. 3per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.	3p Ct. Lo. to pay in April.
29	168½	58½	59½	74½	shut	99½	17	——	shut	1 a 2d	3d	shut	——	shut	9½p	87	——	18 12 0	Full Money	100
30	Sunday																			
31	168½	58½	59½	74½	shut	99½	17	——	shut	1 a 2d	2d	shut	——	shut	9½	87	——	18 12 0	——	100½
1	holiday																			
2	167½	58½	59½	74½	shut	99½	17	2½	166	2d	2d	shut	——	shut	9½	87½	87½	18 12 0	Full Money	100½
3	168	58½	59½	74½	shut	99½	17½	2½	166	2d	2d	shut	——	shut	9½	87½	87½	18 12 0	Full Money	100½
4	168	58½	59½	74½	shut	99½	17½	2½	166	2d	2d	shut	——	shut	9½	87½	87½	18 12 0	Full Money	100½
5	168½	58½	59½	75	shut	99½	17½	2½	166½	2d	1d	shut	——	shut	10	87½	87½	18 12 0	Full Money	100½
6	Sunday																			
7	169	58½	59½	75½	shut	100	17½	2½	185½	2d	Par	shut	——	shut	9½	87½	87½	18 12 0	Full Money	101
8	168½	58	59½	75	shut	100½	17½	2½	185½	2d	1d	shut	——	shut	9½	87½	87½	18 12 0	Full Money	101½
9	170	58	59½	75½	shut	100½	17½	2½	186½	2d	Par	shut	59½	shut	10	87½	87½	18 15 0	Full Money	101½
10	172½	60½	61	76	shut	100½	17½	2½	189	2d	1d	shut	59½	shut	12	——	88½	18 18 0	Full Money	101½
11	172½	60½	61¾	76½	shut	100½	17½	2½	shut	2d	1d	shut	59½	shut	12½	——	89	19 1 0	Full Money	101½
12	173	60	61	76½	shut	100½	17½	2½	shut	2d	1p	shut	——	shut	13½	88½	89½	19 1 0	Full Money	101½
13	Sunday																			
14	173½	61½	62½	78	shut	100½	18	2½	shut	2d	Par	shut	——	shut	15½	88½	61½	19 1 0	Full Money	101½
15	174	61½	63	77½	shut	100½	18	2½	190	2d	1d	65½	——	shut	14½	88½	59½	19 1 0	Full Money	104
16	174	61½	62	77	shut	100½	17½	2½	192	1d	1d	shut	——	shut	14½	89	60½	19 1 0	Full Money	101½
17	173	60	62	76½	shut	100½	17½	2½	shut	2d	2p	shut	——	shut	13½	89	59½	19 5 0	Full Money	101½
18	174	60½	61½	76½	shut	100½	17½	2½	shut	2d	1p	shut	——	shut	13½	89	59½	19 5 0	Full Money	101½
19	174	60½	61½	76½	shut	100½	17½	2½	shut	1d	1p	shut	——	shut	13½	89	59½	19 5 0	Full Money	101½
20	Sunday																			
21	174½	60½	61½	76½	shut	100½	17½	2½	189½	2d	1p	shut	——	shut	13½	89	59½	19 10 0	Full Money	101½
22	175	60½	61½	77	shut	100½	17½	2½	185	2d	1p	shut	——	shut	13½	89	59½	20 5 0	Full Money	101½
23	175	60½	62	77½	shut	100½	17½	——	186½	2d	Par	shut	——	shut	——	——	59½	20 5 0	Full Money	101½
24	175	61	61½	77½	91½	100½	17½	——	186½	2d	1d	shut	——	——	——	——	59½	20 10 0	Full Money	101½
25	175	61½	61½	77½	91½	100½	17½	——	187½	——	1p	shut	——	——	——	——	59½	21 5 0	Full Money	101½
26	175	61½	61	77½	91½	100	17½	——	187½	2d	1p	shut	——	——	——	——	59½	21 5 0	Full Money	101½
27	Sunday																			
28																		22 0 0	Full Money	101½

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J. BRANSCOMB, Stock-Broker, at the Lucky Lottery Office, № 14, Holborn.